FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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publication. Advertisers are request-
the number of insertions desired, or
be continued till forbid, and charged

ers to the Editor must be post paid.

STOVES
d STOVE PIPE.

ubscriber has on hand, a large assort-
of Six and Nine plate STOVES, Frank-
ES and PIPE, of all sizes. Also a very
rtment of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper

WARE

which he will sell on very reasonable

JAMES MARTINE.
5, 1838. 79 2m.

$50 Reward,

be paid for the apprehension and con-
ment in Jail so that I get him again, of
an BRISTER, who is supposed to have
eyed away to the South by one Joseph
Brister is a dark mulatto, about 50
, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high stout
scar on his left temple, plays on the
enerette is about 35 or 40 years of age,
plexion and dark hair, very stout, about
ches high It is expected that Jeane
l avail himself of the first opportunity
he negro. They went off on the 29th
1838. Any information will be thank-
ed by the Subscriber at Meare's Post
mbus county, N. C.
MARGARET JEANERETTE
y 1, 1838. 79 3wpd

lasses, Coffee, &c.

eived, 25 hhds Molasses, new Crop,
60 bags Cuba Coffee,
25 casks Cheese.
For sale by
THOS SANDFORD & CO.
30, 1838. 78tf

orus Multicaulis,

bscriber can supply persons desirous of
ing in the cultivation of Silk, (by far the
table culture that can be attempted in
) with a few thousand thrifty Chinese
Trees, if applied for before the last of
the rate of $15 per hundred—about half
sked for them abroad.
eriority of the Chinese to the other va-
he Mulberry, consists in its being the
for the Silk Worm—its ease of cultiva
eady growth in poor land, and the facil
hich the leaves may be collected.—A
or twelve years old, can gather more
the Chinese in a day, than two grown
from the common Mulberry of the
the same time
ons in the method of cultivation will be
o those who may wish them
BENJ'N ROBINSON,
ville, Jan. 30 1838. 78 3t.

For Sale.

THROSSLE FRAMES with 132 Spin
ach, for spinning Warp, with all the
preparation, such as Cards, Drawing
peeders, Picker, Cans, &c. ready for
is Machinery is all new and of first
being made by Goodwin Clark & Co.,
, New Jersey. I would sell the whole
cost, and if required, I would give a
e and two years, with six per cent. in-
debt being sufficiently secured
H. HUMPHREYS.
borough, January 23, 1838. 78 3w
y object in selling is to make room for
ving 1600 Spindles running without

Mother's Request,

ceived, and for sale by E J Hale. This
ar little work, by a gentleman of this
nearly passed through its first Edition,
t has been published but two months

RGIA INSURANCE
nd Trust Company,
At Augusta.

AL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
$627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank
and the balance in a course of payment,
thly instalments.

act of Incorporation, the property of
Stockholder is bound, to the amount of
for all contracts made by the Company,
s a Stockholder, and for six months af-
which makes the actual responsibility
itution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.
esent number of Stockholders is Two

Extract from the By Laws.

ling losses, if the *right* of the assured be
antage shall not be taken of any mere
ction"

ce, against fire, and on Marine and In-
gation, may be effected by application,
, or by letter, at the office, or to any of
any's Agents The terms of Insurance
favorable as those of other good offices.
aken by Agents, losses will be paid,
premiums are received
THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

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Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Sibley,	*John M.-Adams,*
Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan.*
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ohnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
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oise,	*James P. Stuart,*
ondre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T GOULD, Secretary.

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, John G Proud & Co
le, N C., Starke & Pearce.
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, S. C., George Parrott.
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ille, Iverson L. Harris.
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. Arthur B Davis.
a, Ala., Seth P. Storrs.
ery, do, Stickney & Wilson.
do., Field & Morgan.
do., Fielding Bradford.
e, Florida, Robert J. Hackley.
sola, J. Day & Co.
ans, Francis Ganahl.
ber 1, 1837. 78tf.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS.

THOMAS J. BARROW,
IMPORTER,
No. 35, Nassau Street,
NEW YORK,

OFFERS for sale a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT in the above line, comprising many very choice patterns—repacked to order for country trade, or in the original package. Orders by letter will receive every attention.
New York, Jan. 9, 1838. 78 11w

HATS! HATS!

THE Subscriber is now receiving, at the North East corner of Market Square, a *Splendid supply* of **HATS** and **CAPS**, which will make his assortment the most complete ever offered in this market, comprising gentlemen's superfine fashionable
Black and drab beaver,
Do broad brim, do.
Do broad and narrow brim plain Russia,
Fine fashionable and broad brim Castors,
Youths' do do do do
Military do
Roams, a great variety,
Smooth Raccoon,
Otter, Mink, and Musk-rat drab,
Lamb's wool, do
Gentlemen's superfine, fur sealed CAPS.
☞He also continues to manufacture all kinds of Hats to order.
DAVID GEE.
December 20, 1837. 77tf.

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; 5th vol. of Pickwick; Book of the United States; Lamb's Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Pretension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandeleur; Embassy; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home I live in; Never Despair; American Almanac; Recollections of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Dick's Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; Hopkins on the Romish Church; The Contrast; The Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Aaron Burr, complete. Together with a variety of School Books, just received by
E. J. HALE.
January 24.

STAGES,

For Salisbury and Morganton.

THE Stages from Fayetteville, for Salisbury, are now in operation. They leave Fayetteville on the mornings of Monday and Friday, at Five o'clock, and arrive at Salisbury on the evenings of the next days, to tea. Returning, they leave Salisbury on the same mornings at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Fayetteville on the evenings of the next days. Passengers rest nine hours at night, at Allen's, in Moore County. Fare $8 50. These Stages connect with my line from Salisbury to Morganton. This route affords great facilities for merchants in the interior, to visit Fayetteville for the purchase of their Goods, exchange of moneys, purchase of Drafts, &c. &c, as it is the cheapest, most expeditious, and most direct route between the two places At Fayetteville Stage lines leave every day for the North and South.
A. CARMICHAEL, Proprietor,
J. BROWN, (Lafayette Hotel) Agent, Fayetteville.
A. C. CURRY, Agent, Carthage,
T. HAGUE, Agent, Salsbury,
T M YOUNG, Agent, Statesville,
R. C PEARSON, Agent, Morganton.
January 24, 1838. 76-3m.
The N C. Journal, Raleigh Star, Salisbury Carolinian, and the Watchman, will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to the subscriber at Wilkesborough J C.

IMPORTED
FLATTERER,
(*Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at New Market, (England,) first October meeting of* 1834.)

THIS splendid English Race-horse (the property of Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, U. S. A.) will make his first season in America, under the direction of the undersigned, at the Hon. Judge Strange's Myrtle Hill estate, three miles north of Fayetteville, on the old Raleigh road, and be let to Mares at $50 the season, $75 to insure, and Fifty Cents to the Groom—the money to be paid or secured to be paid, before the Mares are taken away.
The season will commence on the 15th February, and end on the 15th July. Extensive Clover and Grass Pastures provided for Mares, and separate lots for such as may have young foals, and mares well fed at thirty cents per day Every care will be taken to guard against accidents, but the undersigned cannot be responsible for any that may occur, nor for escapes Coloured servants sent with mares, boarded gratis.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley (son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanour) and is, therefore, half brother of the celebrated imported *Leviathan*, of Tennessee, and of imp. Margrave, winner of the Doncaster St. Leger in 1832; his dam Clare, bred by Lord Egremont in 1834, was got by Marmion, grandam Harpalice, by Gohanna, g grandam Amazon by Driver—Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker—Everlasting by *Eclipse*
Muley, the sire of Flatterer, was the best bred son of Orville, the winner of the St. Leger, and a most capital Stallion, having covered at as high as £52. Orville is the sire of Emilius, now covering at 50 sovs., and grand sire of imported Priam, covering in this country at $150; Plenipo, covering at 25 sovs., (all three winners of the Derby,) imported Sarpedon, Oxygen, winner of the Oaks, imported Tranby, imported Merman, &c. Muley is also the sire of Vespa, winner of the Oaks, of Muley Moloch, imported Leviathan, imported Margrave, &c. Muley is out of Eleanour, the best mare of her day, having won both the Derby and the Oaks. Eleanour (by Whisker, that famous getter of the stout sort,) is the grandam of imported Luzborough, whose get in this country, ran last year with so much distinction, and is sister to Cressida, Priam's dam.
Clare, Flatterer's dam, was out of Harpalice by Gohanna, the best four mile horse of his day, and as a stallion, *equal to any of any age.*
Flatterer, like his sire Muley, who was said to be the largest boned, thorough bred in the kingdom, and to be equal to 20 stone, (280 lbs.) is a horse of the largest size, full sixteen hands high, of immense power, large bone, great substance, good action, long stride, sound constitution, and excellent temper. His colour is a fine brown, without white. It will be seen that his pedigree runs back to the famous old English Eclipse in an extremely short, and as rich a line as could be desired.

HISTORY AND PERFORMANCES.

Flatterer was bred by Mr. Nowell, in 1831, and run in England, by Sir Mark Wood. He was imported by Mr. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. York, by whom he was placed in the stable of Robert L. Stevens, Esq., near the Union Course, Long Island, who trained and run him in this country.—His performances, both in England and in this country, are creditable to his noble stock. His first appearance in England was in his three year old form, (in 1834) for the renewal of the two thousand guinea stakes, at New Market, when he ran a capital second to *Glencoe*, who has been imported into this country at a high figure. The following is the record:
"NEW MARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.
Tuesday, April 29, 1834.
Renewal of the 2000 Guinea Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovs each, half forfeit. For three year old colts 8st 7lbs, (119lb.) and fillies 8st 4lb. (116 lb.) R M. 28 subs.
Lord Jersey's ch. c. Glencoe, Robinson, 1
Sir M. Wood's br. c. Flatterer, by Muley, 2
Mr Yates' ch. c Bentley, 3
Mr. Mills' b c. brother to Kate; Lord Orford's b. c Paris, by Waterloo out of Posthuma; Lord Lowther's b c. by Reveller, out of Tricerac; and Mr Gully's Viator, also started but were not placed."
On the 29th of May following, he started for the Derby at Epsom, won by Plenipo, and was not placed. 123 subs 22 started, three placed.
At the New Market, First October Meeting, he *won* the Grand Duke Michael Stakes.
"NEW MARKET, FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.
Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs. each. For 3 yr old, 8st 7lb (119lb) and fillies 8st 3lb. (116lb.) A F. Twenty-six subs.
Sir Mark Wood's br. c. Flatterer, by Muley, 1
Mr. Yates's ch. c. Bentley, 2
Duke of Grafton's ch. c. Olympic, by Reveller, 3
Lord Orford's b. c. Paris, by Waterloo, 4
Mr.——'s Dick, 5
Flatterer was now purchased for Mr. Wadsworth and shipped for America. After an unusually long passage, *during which he never laid down!* he was landed at New York the latter part of July, 1835, was put in training without the possibility of preparation, but, notwithstanding, run two very creditable races, one of which, mile heats, he won, beating two Eclipse colts and a fifty by the same horse. In the following Spring, he was beaten by Mingo, three mile heats, running second to him, and beating Cadmus, by Eclipse, Sydney, by Sir Charles, and the Jewess, by Henry, in the first heat, when he was drawn.
Of this race, the New York Spirit of the Times contained the following account: "Cadmus had the pole, Mingo the out side. They got away in a cluster, the Jewess making "a spurt" between the stand and first gate that quite used her up, when Cadmus and *Flatterer* took up the running, Mingo and Sydney lying well up, the first under a hard pull. Finding Cadmus disliked the pace, Willis held him up after the second mile and Mingo headed the field with ease. Flatterer maintained his stride to the end, running a very handsome second to Mingo, who, for a single three miles can pull to the fastest horse in the country, and come home a head. Cadmus could not run in the mud—and his friends did not expect much from him, though he ran 2d the next heat, Flatterer having been withdrawn after a *very creditable performance.* Sanford rode him in tip top style, and *had he carried* 168*lb. would have flung the mud in the face of the best of them.*"
Flatterer did not start in the Fall nor succeeding Spring. He was purchased by W L. Corbin, Esq., of Va, and placed in the Stable of J. S. Corbin, Esq, of Fairfield, who furnishes the annexed account of his promise:—"In regard to the promise "Flatterer" gave, while in training by me, of making a good race horse, I can with sincerity, and, I think, truth, say, that it was decidedly *flattering* In his mile trial he beat "Whig" (a very fast horse) several lengths, and exhibited very good symptoms at "the finish," of an ability to run a long distance successfully I witnessed a race on Long Island, last Spring twelve months, between him and several other very sharp nags, two mile heats, in which Flatterer was a good deal over "the foot" of any of them I considered him then a better horse than he showed for, as he had had but a poor chance to recover from the unusually long and rough voyage across the Atlantic, and the injudicious races he had been made to run the Autumn previous, very recently after his landing Had his *frog* been sound when he went into training this Fall, he would, *undoubtedly*, have made *distinguishing* and successful races in the campaign. I would as soon breed from Flatterer as any untried Stallion in the country His blood is as pure as a horse's can be, and his family all run. He runs back very shortly to the English Eclipse, and is a horse of *uncommon* speed himself, and, I think of bottom too. His fine size should recommend him to breeders who may have small or slight mares. His action is *remarkably good* indeed. I have given the Groom the requisite instructions, though from his *good temper* none were needed. His health and appetite are as good as can be. I turned him out during the training on account of diseased frogs, made so from standing in a foul stable at the North. W L. Corbin says of him, "I am sure he will fulfil the promise expected of him in Carolina."
Mr. White, of Northampton county, who was desirous of procuring Flatterer to stand in that county, says "I feel convinced that Flatterer would be excellent Stock for this section, as we have a large number of Archie, Hal, Tonson, and Luzborough mares. Such material, when built upon by such bone as Flatterer's, would insure good produce. Our Tonson's, Luzborough's and Hal's all lack bone Flatterer having a good share of size and bone, would have added much to our Stock. Upon the whole I am much pleased with him His rear parts I think first rate, and his countenance, to a man of soul, is daily bread "
In a letter to the owner, dated New York, Sept 25th, 1837, W. L. Corbin remarks, "Before touching on your proposition, I will remark for your edification and benefit, what fell from the lips of a notable fancyer of the 'blood of noble breeds' this morning. Mr. Boardman, of Alabama, now here, chanced to be at Newmarket, England, when "Flatterer" ran, and says he gave great promise, and stood high in the Sporting circles, as does all his Stock "
Flatterer is yet untried as a Stallion—but as all his Stock in this country have established a high reputation as sure foal-getters, it is expected he will maintain it.
The undersigned repeats the assurance that the strictest and most careful attention will be paid to mares sent to Flatterer, and pledges himself to deliver them in good order and condition when taken away. And he will remark for the information of breeders who may be desirous of obtaining a cross of as noble blood as ever coursed the veins of the horse, that, as advantageous offers have been made for his services in the race-horse region, this will be the only Season he can make here.
MOSES BRANCH.
January 15th, 1838. 77 4w
☞The Raleigh Register and Standard, Salisbury Watchman, Hillsborough Recorder, Halifax Advocate and Wilmington Advertiser, will publish the above four weeks and forward their accounts to this Office.

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has received for sale, a large assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of the growth of 1837.
E. J. HALE.
December 19, tf.

Irish Potatoes.

50 BARRELS Irish POTATOES, for eating,
50 do yellow do do do planting.
For sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
January 17, 1838. 76-2m.

HIDES.

5000 LBS. dry salted HIDES, weighing from 25 to 35 lbs. each, for sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
January 3, 1838. 74tf.

20 Hhds. SUGAR,
150 bags COFFEE,
25 boxes fresh bunch RAISINS,
1000 lbs. double refined loaf SUGAR, of superior quality, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
January 2, 1838. 74 3t.

Mackerel.

JUST received, No. 1 and No. 3 Mackerel, of 1837 inspection. For sale by
H. LEETE.
December 11, 1837.

A Wagon for sale.

A LIGHT three horse WAGON, entirely new, and ready for the road, with a bow frame, &c.
C. J. ORRELL.
January 1, 1838. 74tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.
He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, dis'ension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.
Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.
Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction. They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.
Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine.*
The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.
Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.
For sale by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

FROM THE WASHINGTON MADISONIAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—DEPOSITE BANKS AND THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

The Secretary of the Treasury made a report to the House of Representatives, a few days since, in compliance with the following resolution, adopted by that body, in October.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to this House as early in the next session as practicable, the names of all the receivers, collectors, or depositaries of the public money, who are in default, the length of time due, the security given, if any, and how much has been, or will be lost, together with all correspondence upon the subject, from the first of January, 1834, to this time "

The report is too voluminous to admit of its being printed and laid before Congress previous to the day fixed for taking up the Sub-treasury bill, reported in the Senate.

As the report has come before us to be printed, we have had an opportunity to give it a partial examination. Some parts of the same we consider too important, not to be laid before the public, in anticipation of the regular printing, and previous to the commencement of the discussion of the Sub-treasury bill in the Senate.

It is not a little remarkable, that the report was not forthcoming, until more than three months had expired, after the resolution calling for it had been adopted. We may add, it is not less singular, that the report was not made at all, until we inquired what had become of it, through the columns of our paper; and, that it was laid before the House on the same day. As voluminous as the report is, we should suppose, the entire labor required to prepare it, might have been performed by three efficient clerks in two weeks, as the whole, or nearly so, appears to be mere transcripts from records.

The whole of the call under the resolution, appears not to have been answered by the Secretary of the Treasury, who, in his communication, says, "The last branch of the resolution, the time and aid necessary to furnish the copies in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury *will be such as to render a special appropriation proper for that purpose.*" We ask, only remark, that the correspondence since the first day of January, (which alone was called for under the resolution) must have been very extensive, to call for a special appropriation, to be made by Congress, to defray the expense of employing persons to copy it. That, however, is a matter which concerns the rights of Congress, and not us.

The information which we are enabled to glean from the various branches of the report, is of no ordinary import. From the report relating to the public money in the hands of the late deposite banks, we gather the following (to us) gratifying and interesting information.

It is stated that many of the banks lately employed as depositories of the public money have paid in full the amount placed in their hands It is furthermore stated, that it is expected all the remainder still holding balances to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States excepting twelve, "*are expected to pay the balances due from them without suit*" Of these twelve banks, against but one of which suit has been instituted, two are in Mississippi; two in Detroit; two in Ohio; one in Kentucky; one in Buffalo; one in Mobile, and two in Tennessee; all of which have already furnished satisfactory security, or have offered to do so, to avail of the provisions of the act of Congress of the 18th October last. The other bank and the only one against which legal proceedings appear to have been instituted, is the Franklin bank of Boston, which appears to be indebted in a balance of $17,469 60. This is one of the banks selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the deposite act of 1836, to hold temporarily a portion of the surplus, which the other banks already selected could not hold under the act, and having but $100,000 capital! We should think the circumstances which led to *such a selection for such purpose*, calls for some explanation.

A few days since we stated, that from an official report made to Congress in October last, it appeared that the Treasury Department had overdrawn the Commonwealth Bank over $2,000. By the late report, it appears, that on the 18th December last, there stood to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in that bank the sum of $43.819 90! How has this happened, when the same report states, that this bank among others, in consequence of the suspension of specie payments in May last, was "discontinued by law as a deposite bank?

The same report contains a list of all balances existing against banks employed as "deposite banks" many years since, the character of the whole of which, was fully explained and defended by the present Secretary of the Treasury, in a *supplemental* report to Congress, made in December 1834

In the late report, we find a list given of the names together with those of their sureties, and the sums due by each to the government, of all collectors of customs who were out of office on the 12th day of October, 1837.

From this list we take the sums which are reported as owing by those officers, which fell due in the years 1836 and 1837 only.

There is one of $8.777 25, one of 13.850 15, one of 483 99, one of 9,071 51, one of 205 71, one of 30 55, one of 14,753 34. There is reported as owing "on account of official emoluments" one sum of 3,497 92, one of 2.101 97, and one of 5,805 72. These sums appear as defalcations on the part of Collectors of the Customs for the two last years.

In the same report we find as debtor or defaulter "C J. INGERSOLL. *District Attorney, due 12th January*, 1837, $76,491 00." We quote the words of the report. If our memory serves us Mr Ingersoll has been one of the most vehement declaimers against all Banks, and a most thoroughgoing advocate of the Sub-Treasury scheme; for which, the Globe has lavishly praised him.

From a list of Receivers contained in the report, who were out of office on the 12th of October last, whose names and sureties, and the balances standing against them arising from sales of public lands paid over to them, are given, we take the following amounts, which *fell due*, by such officers, in the years 1836 and 1837

The following are reported as in suit. One sum for $1,338 91, one for 2,146 27, one for 548 61, one for 109 178 08, one for 23,168 18, and one for 54.626 55. "Reported for suit" we find the following —One sum for $6.624 83, one for 30,-611 97, and one for 11,708 73; and, on account of *Indian school fund*, (a special deposite we suppose) the sum of 898 53.

The following sums, it is stated, had been ordered to be deposited in banks One sum due 5th May, 1837, of $74.859 70, one of 36,097 39, due 30th June, 1837; one of $69.198 12, due 31st August, and one of $11.762 53, due 28th February, 1837 The orders to deposite appear never to have been complied with. We find the sum of 51997 50, due from the estate of a deceased receiver, whose "administrator had been directed to pay the amount " We find also due the sums of $548 61, 146 87, 7.421 47, and 1,-376 24, against which no remarks are made

In the same list we find the following: "A W. JONES, *U S. Marshall, Missouri*, $4,745 24, *in suit.*"

The aggregate sums given in the report, under the two heads of Collectors and Receivers, stated as due from them, amount to some millions. The items we have given above, amount to more than SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN THE SPACE OF TWO YEARS ONLY!

What higher compliment can be paid to the State Bank deposite system, than is contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury? With all the embarrassments which they were subject to, through the collections of the vast and unprecedented amount of public revenue; the vast sums they were called on to transfer from one section of the country to another; the difficulties which the execution of the deposite act caused them, and the extraordinary revulsions which have influenced and deranged the whole monetary affairs of the country, the Secretary reports, that the banks have already paid, or are expected to pay as called for, or have already given, or proffered to give ample security for all the public money in their hands, with the exception of a single bank, which is a defaulter for a small amount!

On the other hand, could proof possibly be adduced, going more directly to the utter condemnation of the Sub-treasury plan, than this report of the Secretary furnishes? Individuals who are held to a rigid accountability under the laws and regulations for their government; and under them required to make monthly and regular deposits of the moneys received by them, disregarding them entirely, as is shown in the report; and finally, becoming public defaulters to enormous amounts. And yet the monstrous proposition is brought forward, and attempted to be *crammed down the throats of those* who have the independence to distrust and to oppose it, to make this class of officers the keepers of the *people's money!* We call on the advocates of the scheme to stand forth and justify their course before the *people* for thus endeavoring to place their money in JEOPARDY.

The report speaks volumes, in regard to the entire inefficiency of securities to secure the payment of moneys collected, in case of the defalcation of the principals.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

THE GREAT STEAM SHIP.

Extract of a letter, dated

BRISTOL, England, Dec. 8.

Our great Western steam-ship is getting on fast, and will probably have her machinery all on board in about two months. It is expected that she will make several experimental trips, and then come round to Bristol to take freight and passengers for New York. She is filled with four masts, and spreads as much canvass as a frigate. When she went round to London for her machinery, she outsailed every thing.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The following notice of the history and statistics of North Carolina, are from the pen of the Hon. D. L. Swain, formerly Governor of this State, and now President of the University at Chapel Hill. They appear in the American Almanac for 1838; but being, in that publication, inaccurate in some particulars, we lay them before our readers with the errors corrected by the author.

The first permanent settlement in North Carolina is believed to have been formed immediately subsequent to the expulsion of the Quakers from Virginia, in 1662. (See Bancroft's *Hist. U. States*, Vol. II. Ch. *Carolina.*)

In that year Cistaceneu, king of the Yeopim Indians, granted to George Durant the neck of land which separates Little and Perquimons Rivers, at their entrance into Albemarle Sound; and on the 1st of April, 1663, Sir William Berkely, Governor of Virginia, granted a portion of the same tract to George Cathmaid, under the following description, "3,350 acres lying and being on the north side of Roanoke (now Albemarle) abutting southerly on the said Sound, easterly on Katotin (now Little) River, westerly on Perquimmons, which issueth out of the said Sound, and northerly on the Owahoke Creek, which issueth out of Perquimmons River and the woods; the same being due unto the said Cathmaid *per transportutionem of sixty-seven persons.*" These are the oldest land titles, and *Durant's Neck* in Perquimmons county, probably the earliest settlement in Carolina.

On the 24th of March, 1663, King Charles the Second granted to Edward Earl of Clarendon, George Duke of Albemarle, William Earl of Craven, John Lord Berkely, Anthony Lord Ashely, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkely, all the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, included between the 31st and 36th parallels of north latitude. The territory was erected into a province by the name of *Carolina*, of which the grantees were Lords Proprietors

On the 8th of September, 1663, Sir Wm. Berkely, Governor of Virginia, one of the proprietors, was instructed to visit the settlement on Albemarle and organize a regular government. *Geo. Drummond* was appointed Governor, assisted by a council of six persons, and the infant colony was from that period known as the *County of Albemarle, in the province of Carolina.*

On the 30th of June, 1665, the second charter of Charles the Second was obtained, enlarging the powers of the grantees, and extending the boundaries of the province from the southern boundary of Virginia, (30 deg. 30 min) to Florida (29 deg.)

The area of Carolina, under this charter, was a million of square miles, quite equal to one half the territory of the United States, according to their present limits. It included a large part of Mexico, all Texas, all our territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. and west of Arkansas, and all the cotton growing States of the Union, viz: North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

The first legislative body known to the history of Carolina convened, according to Chalmers (*Hist. of Col. S. Carolina*, Vol. II. p. 284,) in 1666, and petitioned the Lords Proprietors to permit the people of Albemarle, to hold their lands upon the same terms that the people of Virginia held theirs. Gov. Drummond was succeeded by Samuel Stevens, in October, 1667. He was instructed to act with the concurrence of a council of twelve, six of whom were to be appointed by himself, and the other six to be chosen by the delegates of the freeholders.—The governor, the council, and twelve delegates chosen by the freeholders, constituted "The Grand Assembly of Albemarle."

On the 29th May, 1664, ("Brief description of Carolina," printed by Robert Horne, 1666,) Sir John Yeamans, at the head of 800 colonists from Barbadoes made the second settlement that was attempted on the Cape Fear River. It was organized into *the second government* established in Carolina, and received the name of the *County of Clarendon.* The first *Charlestown* in Carolina was projected by Governor Yeamans, and is supposed to have been situated at the confluence of Oldtown Creek with the Cape Fear, in the county of Brunswick, on the plantation now owned by Thomas Cowan, Esq. At this period the *County of Albemarle* included the country between Virginia and the Cape Fear, and the *County of Clarendon* was spread over the region between Cape Fear and Florida.

In 1670, Governor Sayle landed at Port Royal and laid the foundation of a *third government* in Carolina. He fell an early victim to the diseases of the climate, and, in August of the following year, the authority of Governor Yeamans of *Clarendon*, was extended over this colony. Gov. Yeamans removed immediately to the latter settlement, and in the first year of his administration founded *Old Charleston* on the banks of Ashley River, which continued to be the metropolis of the colony until 1680, when the present city of *Charleston* was built upon the neck of land between Ashley and Cooper Rivers. The colonists who accompanied Governor Yeamans from Barbadoes to Cape Fear, are believed to have followed him with great unanimity on his migration southward. In the year 1690, no settler remained, and with his administration the history of *Clarendon* as an independent government ceases.

The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, drawn up by the celebrated author of the "Essay on the Human Understanding," bear date on the 1st of March, 1669 Gov. Stevens and Gov. Sayle were required to organize their respective governments under them in the following year, at which time Grahame (*Hist U. States*, Vol II. p. 107) states, that John Locke was created a landgrave, and was one of the three hereditary nobles of Carolina, of the first order.

Between the years 1671 and 1685, the part of the province south of the *County of Clarendon* was divided into the counties of *Craven, Berkeley, Colleton*, and *Carterett.*

Craven extended from the Santee to the Sewee; *Berkeley*, from the Sewee to the Stono; *Colleton*, from the Stono to some point beyond Edisto; and *Carterett*, stretching from thence to Florida, was uninhabited.

In 1697, the portion of the province north of the *Santee River* (the County of Albemarle and the uninhabited County of Clarendon,) acquired the distinctive appellation of *North*, and the four southern counties that of *South Carolina.* (See Oldmixon's *Carolina*, (*Hist. Col of S C.* Vol II. pp. 444, 445;, Chalmer's *Political Annals*, (*idem.*, 327,) Williamson's *Hist. N Carolina*, Vol. I. p. 162; Archdale's *Carolina*, published in 1707)

Having traced thus briefly the history of the several settlements in *Carolina* from their origin until the period at which they were all merged into North and South Carolina, no reference will henceforth be made except incidentally to the southern government

Governors of the County of Albemarle.

Wm. Drummond, appointed in the autumn of 1663
Samuel Stevens, do. October, 1667
[Died early in 1674.]
Peter Carteret, appointed President of the Council, 1674
[Resigned & returned to Eng. early in 1676.]
*——— Miller, ap. Prest. of the Council, July, 1677

*A few individuals from New England settled on the Cape Fear, then called Clarendon River, in 1659, and left the country in 1663 —See Martin's *Hist. N. Carolina*, Vol. I. p. 126—137.

*In November, 1676, Governor Eastchurch was sent out from England to Albemarle. He stopped in the West Indies, and having been detained by "an agreeable engagement," did not arrive un-

John Culpepper, usurped the Gov't, Dec. 1677
†John Harvey, ap. Prest. of the Council, 1680
John Jenkins, appointed Governor, June, 1680
[Died December, 1681.]
Henry Wilkinson, appointed Governor, Feb. 1681
‡Seth Sothel, do. Governor, 1683
[Impeached & expelled by Parliament, 1688.]
Philip Ludwell, appointed Governor, 1689
[Appointed Gov. of Carolina, 1693.]
Thomas Jervis, appointed Deputy Governor, 1690
Thomas Harvey, do do do 1695

The Fundamental Constitutions were abrogated in Carolina in the month of April, 1683. At the same time the authority of Governor Ludwell was extended over the four southern counties. He assumed the title of *Governor of North and South Carolina*, and fixed his residence at Charleston. From the accession of Governor Ludwell to the government of Carolina, [April, 1693,] until the 24th of January, 1712, the northern part of the province [Albemarle] was ruled either by deputy governors, appointed by the Governor of North and South Carolina, at Charleston, or by a President of the Council, elected by the deputies of the Lords Proprietors. In all other respects the two Governments, North and South Carolina, were entirely independent of each other, and were even separated by a wide wilderness, and a well-defined boundary, the Santee River.

Governors of North and South Carolina.

Philip Ludwell, appointed 1693
Joseph Blake, do 1694
John Archdale, do 1695
Joseph Blake, do 1696
James Moore, do 1700
Sir N. Johnston, do 1703
Edward Tynte, do 1706

Governors of North Carolina under the Proprietary Government.

Henderson Walker, President of the Council, 1699
[Died the 14th of April, 1704.]
Robert Daniel, appointed Deputy Governor, 1704
Thomas Carey, do do do 1705
William Glover, Pres't of the Council, May, 1709
Edward Hyde, do do Aug. 1710
Edward Hyde, appointed Governor, Jan. 24, 1712
Thos. Pollock, President of the Council, September 12, 1712
Charles Eden, took the oath of office as Governor, May 28th, 1714
[Died 26th March, 1722.]
Thos. Pollock, Pres't of the Council, Mar. 30, 1722
[Died August 30, 1722.]
Wm. Reed, Pres't of the Council, Sept 7th, 1722
George Burrington, Governor, [took oaths of office,] January 15, 1724
Sir Richard Everard, Governor, [took oaths of office,] July 17th, 1725

In 1729 all the Lords Proprietors, except John Lord Carteret, sold their shares of Carolina, and surrendered the Government to the crown. Thus ended the Proprietary government, sixty-six years after the charter by which it was established.

Governors under the Royal Government.

George Burrington, Governor, took oaths of office, February 25th, 1731
[Fled to South Carolina, April, 1734.]
Nathaniel Rice, President of the Council, April 17, 1734
Gabriel Johnston, Governor, took oaths of office, November 24, 1734
[Died 1752.]
Nathaniel Rice, President of the Council, 1752
[Died 28th Jan. 1753.]
Matthew Rowan, President of the Council, February 1, 1753
Arthur Dobbs, Governor, took oaths of office, November 1st, 1754
[Resigned, Oct. 27th, 1764.]
Wm. Tryon, Governor, took oaths of office, October 27, 1764
[June, 1771, appointed Gov. of N. York.]
James Hasell, Pres't of the Council, July 1, 1771
Josiah Martin, Governor, took oaths of office, August, 1771
[Abdicated and took refuge on board the Cruizer sloop of War in Cape Fear River, Aug., 1775.]

Governors under the Constitution.

		Elected.
Richard Caswell,	Dec.	1776
Abner Nash,	do	1779
Thomas Burke,	do	1781
Alexander Martin,	do	1782
Richard Caswell,	do	1784
Samuel Johnston,	do	1787
Alexander Martin,	do	1789
Richard D. Spaight,	do	1792
Samuel Ashe,	do	1795
William R. Davie,	do	1798
Benjamin Williams,	do	1799
James Turner,	do	1802
Nathaniel Alexander,	do	1805
Benjamin Williams,	do	1807
David Stone,	do	1808
Benjamin Smith,	do	1810
William Hawkins,	do	1811
William Miller,	do	1814
John Branch,	do	1817
Jesse Franklin,	do	1820
Gabriel Holmes,	do	1821
Hutchins G. Burton,	do	1824
James Iredell,	do	1827
John Owen,	do	1828
Montford Stokes,	do	1830
David L. Swain,	do	1832
Richard D. Spaight,	do	1835
Edward B. Dudley,	Jan. 1.	1837

Chronological Table of Events from the First Settlement of the Country to the Period of the Revolution.

First settlement in Carolina [by Quakers,] 1662
Government of the County of Albemarle organized, 1663
First Session of the Grand Assembly of Albemarle [October,] 1666
George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, visits the Colony, and organizes the first religious association in September, 1672
Culpepper's rebellion [see Johnson's "Life of Greene," Ch 7: Bancroft's U. States, Vol. II. Chap. *Carolina*,] 1677
Impeachment and banishment of Gov. Sothel, 1688
Fundamental Constitutions abrogated, 1693
First Episcopal Missionary arrives, 1700
Church of England established by law, 1704
Carey usurps the government, 1707
Palatines settle on Neuse and Trent Rivers, December, 1710
Great massacre of the whites by the Indians on the Rivers Roanoke, Tar, Neuse and Trent, 1711
First emission of paper-money [bills of credit] 1713
First revision of the statute law [12 *manuscript copies* promulgated.] 1715
The pirate Teach killed, and his vessels captured by Lieutenant Maynard in Pamlico Sound, 1718
Court Houses first erected, 1723
Earliest permanent settlement on the Cape Fear, about 1724
Boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina run, 1727
Road constructed from Newbern to Bath, 1728
*Proprietary Government dissolved and Royal Government established, 1729
Boundary line between North and South Carolina run and marked, 1735
John Lord Carteret's eighth part of Carolina assigned to him in severalty, by metes and bounds, 1744
First post route established [from Suffolk, Va. to Wilmington, once every two w'ks, at an expense to the province of £133 6s. per annum,] 1745
First printing office introduced [by James Davis of Newbern.] 1749
First book printed [Swan's Revisal of the Laws,] 1752
First newspaper published, "North Carolina Magazine or Universal Intelligencer," by James Davis, at Newbern, 1764
Battle of the Allemance, [between Governor Tryon and the Regulators,] 16th May, 1771
Abdication of Governor Martin and termination of the Royal Government in North Carolina, 1775
Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, 20th of May, 1775

Progressive extension of Settlement from East to West, as indicated by the establishment of Towns.

Bath 1706; Newbern 1710; Queen Anne's Creek, 1716, name changed to Edenton, 1722; Newton, incorporated and name changed to Wilmington, 1739; Childsburg, 1759, name changed to Hillsborough, 1766; Campbelton, 1762, name changed to Fayetteville, 1784; Salisbury, 1756; Salem, the principal settlement of the Unitas Fratrum, 1766, Charlotte, 1768; Wake Court-House, 1770, name changed to the City of Raleigh, 1792, became the seat of government, 1795; Tryon Court House (now Lincolnton,) 1770; Morganton, 1778; Morristown, (now Asheville,) 1794; Waynesville, 1807; Franklin, (Macon Co.,) 1820; Murphey 1837.

The University of North Carolina was incorporated in 1789; located at Chapel Hill, 1791; opened for the reception of students, 12th of February, 1795.

Population at several early Periods.

In 1667, 1,400 tithables, comprehending all persons, without distinction of age or sex, between sixteen and sixty years of age. In 1701, 5,000; 1729, 10,000; 1749, 45,000; 1763, 95,000 whites.

Government.

SALARY.

EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of Wilmington, Governor; term from Jan 1, 1837, to Jan. 1, 1839, $2,000
William Hill, of Raleigh, Secretary of State, 800 and fees.
Daniel W. Courts, of Surry Co., Treasurer, 1,500
William F. Collins, of Chatham Co., Comptroller, from Jan. 1, 1837, to Jan. 1, 1839, 1,000

The officers of the executive government are required to reside, during their term of office, at Raleigh.

Hugh D. Waddell, of Orange Co., Speaker of the Senate.
William H. Haywood, Jun., of Wake Co., Speaker of the House of Commons.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

SALARY.

Thomas Ruffin, of Orange Co., Chief Justice, $2,500
William Gaston, of Newbern, Associate Justice, 2,500
Joseph J. Daniel, of Halifax, do. 2,500
Th. P. Devereux, of Raleigh, Wm. H. Battle, of Louisburg, Reporters, with the copy-right of the Reports, 300

Judges of the Superior or Circuit Courts.

Thomas Settle, of Rockingham; R. M. Saunders, of Raleigh; John M. Dick, of Greensborough; John D. Toomer, of Fayetteville; Frederick Nash, of Hillsborough; R. M. Pearson, of Mocksville; John L. Bailey, of Elizabeth City.

John R. J. Daniel, of Raleigh, Attorney-General.
John F. Poindexter, of Stokes Co., Solicitor General.
David Outlaw, Alexander Troy, Jas. R. Dodge, and James W. Gwynn, Solicitors.

State of the Banks.

The initials below are intended as follows:—S. B. State Bank; C. F. B. Cape Fear Bank, M. B. Merchants' Bank.

	Capital.	Circulation.	Specie.
S. B. July 22, '37,	$1,500,000	1,291,550	509,447,63
C. F. B. June 1, "	1,155,590	860,221	167,345,00
M. B. May 31, "	225,000	189,475	22,294,11

Pauperism.

Paupers in this State are supported by the counties in which they are settled, by a distinct tax, called the poor or parish-tax, which is imposed on the inhabitants by the county court. This tax varies in the different counties, but in all the counties it is moderate. The paupers are under the care and direction of the "Wardens of the Poor," who are seven in number in each county, and are elected by the freemen every three years. All applications for relief must be made to the wardens, who receive and disburse the poor-tax. The poor were formerly let out by the wardens every year to such persons as would undertake to provide for them at the lowest price. At present however, in the greater part of the counties poor houses are provided, where the poor of the several counties are placed and maintained; but in counties not provided with poor-houses, they are let out to the lowest bidder.

Literary Fund.

This State has a Literary Fund pledged to the support of common schools, consisting of swamp lands, estimated at 1,500,000 acres, bank stock and cash amounting to something more than a million of dollars. The management of this fund is committed to a "Board of Literature," composed of the Governor, Charles Manly, David W. Stone, and William A. Blount.

Internal Improvement.

The Internal Improvement Fund of this State amounts to about $1,000,000, principally invested in stocks and in money lent upon bond. The Board of Internal Improvement consists of Gov. Dudley, Cadwallader Jones, and William D. Mosely.

A considerable number of charters for railroads have been granted by the legislature of this State; but two only which lie wholly within the State, have yet been commenced.

The *Raleigh and Gaston Railroad;* incorporated in December, 1835;—extending from Raleigh to Gaston on the Roanoke, where it unites with the Petersburg Railroad;—86 miles long;—estimated cost, at from $800,000 to $1,000,000.—The work was begun at the Roanoke; one half of it is expected to be completed before the end of the year 1837; and the remainder in 1838.

The *Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad;*—incorporated in December, 1835;—extending from Weldon, on the Roanoke, where it unites with the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad, to Wilmington;—170 miles long;—estimated cost, including cars, locomotive engines, wharves, &c., also steamboats between Wilmington and Charleston, $1,500,000.—One half of the work is expected to be completed before the end of the year 1837, and the remainder in 1838.

The *Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad*, as projected, intersects the Western part of this State.

The *Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company* has been incorporated, with a design of constructing a railroad from Fayetteville to the Yadkin, near the Narrows; with one branch to be extended from that point to the Louisville, Cincinnati, & Charleston Railroad, and another to be constructed up the valley of the Yadkin to Wilkesborough. Surveys of these roads are now making.

The *Petersburg and Roanoke*, and the *Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroads*, extending from the towns of Petersburg and Portsmouth, in Virginia, to the Roanoke in N. C., are completed;—12 miles of the former, and 17 of the latter are in this State.

Appropriation of the portion of the Surplus Revenue belonging to this State by the legislature, at its last session, as stated by the "Fayetteville Observer."

"The leading measures of the session have been, the reception of our share of the surplus money; the appropriation of $400,000 of it to the Fayetteville and Western Railroad; $500,000 to the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad; and 2 5ths of the estimated cost of a road from Beaufort to Fayetteville (provided individuals be found willing to invest the remaining 3 5ths); $300,000 to an increase of the capital of the Bank of Cape Fear, with the privileges of increasing the amount of individual stock $400,000 more; the perfecting of a complete Digest of the whole Statute Law of the State; and last, but not least, the devotion of $1,000,000 to the Literary Fund, together with all future dividends from works of Internal Improvement."

The State House.

The State House now building at Raleigh, of hewn granite, is expected to be completed in about two years, and will be one of the best edifices of the kind in the country. The walls are finished; and the sum already expended on the edifice is about $335,000; and the entire cost of the building and furniture, when completed, will probably exceed $500,000. Its length is 160 feet; its width, including the porticos, 140; the height from the floor of the rotunda to the top of the staff 101, from the basement floor to the granite balustrade which surmounts the dome, 100, and of the exterior walls 60 feet. The columns are 5 feet 2 1 2 inches in diameter, standing on a basement of 16 feet high.—The proportions and entablature are copied from the Parthenon.

Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton factories are rapidly springing up in this State: but, with two or three exceptions, are confined to the spinning of cotton yarn. The two oldest cotton factories are, one at the falls of Tar River, in Edgecombe county, established in 1818, and another near Lincolnton, in 1822. Factories have since been established at Mocksville, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Lexington, Salom, Milton, and in the counties of Orange and Randolph. Arrangements are in progress for establishing similar works in various other places.

FAYETTEVILLE, February 9, 1838.

Mr. Hale: Dear Sir—Will you have the kindness to insert the following letter from Judge Potter to me, relative to the publications of the American S. S. Union. Yours, &c.

J. B. BALLARD.

"FAYETTEVILLE, January 30, 1838.

"*Rev. and Dear Sir:* I avail myself of your suggestion to express my hearty concurrence in the resolution of the last annual meeting of the Am. S. S. Union, "requesting the Board of Managers to extend the circulation of their publications, especially in preparing and furnishing, at low prices, small and select libraries to the common schools of our country."

I was, as you know, called off from the meeting, to attend the General Assembly then in session, on important business, and thereby deprived of the opportunity of giving my views on this subject: but I was gratified to learn that the resolution was ably sustained and unanimously adopted.

That the books of the "Union" are perfectly free from all sectarian peculiarities, and are admirably adapted to the use of Sabbath Schools, all will admit; but their intrinsic merit sets up a claim to a more extensive circulation —As helps in Bible Classes, in family reading, and in private studies, many of them are of great utility. The Union Bible Dictionary—Geography with maps—Christian Researches—Biblical Antiquities, with their illustrations, every reader of the Bible ought to possess. Indeed, so far as I have examined, there is a mass of useful and interesting reading, well calculated to improve both the mind and the heart, and which may be read with profit as well by the learned as the unlearned. A circulating library, judiciously formed out of these materials, and located in every town and village, would contribute vastly to the intellectual and moral improvement of the great mass of our population. And I would particularly recommend to the patrons of common schools, the Libraries selected by the Board of Managers;—they are composed of cheap and choice books—well adapted, in all respects, to such a use.

The maxim that "knowledge is power, and truth is knowledge," is assented to, I believe, in all free and christian countries; but it is not sufficiently carried out in practice. If we would be an intelligent community we must be a reading community—and if we would be a happy people we must be a moral and religious people. The foundation of all intellectual, moral and religious culture, (save the very inception at the mother's knees) should be laid in primary schools,—Sabbath schools furnish a safe, broad and sure foundation, and an excellent starting point. The common schools are in a good degree supplied from them—and these again are nurseries for higher schools. Thus in a well regulated system of education, there is no collision—each class of schools harmonises with the whole. It is important, however, to begin right. The Gaelic proverb says, "It is not easy to straighten in the oak the crook that grew in the sapling." We should therefore endeavour to keep our saplings straight. And I know of no better way for doing this, than by a judicious system of Education, with proper instructors and suitable books,—such books are to be found in the stock here recommended. We know the worth of a thing by the want of it,—the facilities for education which the world now enjoys, would, in my day, have been considered one of the richest boons with which a kind providence could have blessed us. I therefore can rightly appreciate the books I recommend. In them I think I see the elements of all that is useful to man.

I wish you abundant success in your labours throughout the State,

Your's in the bonds of the gospel,
HENRY POTTER.

Common-School Library.—At the last annual meeting of our society, the Board were requested to take measures to encourage the use of our publications as libraries in common schools. Pecuniary difficulties have impeded this as well as our other projects, but a selection of one hundred and twenty-one volumes has been made, and the books neatly and uniformly bound, numbered, and placed in a substantial book-case, with printed catalogues. The few libraries that have been prepared in this manner have been sent to different parts of the country, for the examination of those who are likely to feel an interest in the subject, with the exception of one which is kept at the depository in Philadelphia, as a specimen of a good common-school or family library, that can be furnished as it stands for thirty-seven and a half dollars. We invite parents and the friends of education to inspect this collection and to judge how far its use as a circulating library in common schools would be likely to benefit the young.—The selection may of course, be enlarged, or varied, to the full extent of the books in our general catalogue; and we think that many parents need only be shown the library to be anxious to possess such a one for their families.—*Sunday School Journal.*

On the 31st ult. the following resolution was offered by Mr. Botts, in the Virginia House of Delegates. It was received by cries on all sides of the House of "agreed, agreed, agreed:"

"*Resolved*, That the Committee for Courts of Justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of all persons, by fine or imprisonment, or both, who may habitually carry pistols, dirks, Bowie knives, or any other concealed instrument of death, about their persons in public."

Popular Education Insured.—The Emperor of Austria has issued a decree, "That no person, male or female, *shall be married* who cannot read, write, cipher, and make out and cast up a common account." It were to be wished that some of our Republican law-givers would borrow a leaf out of this Emperor's book.

The Indian War.

SAVANNAH, February 7.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the arrival of the Steamer Camden, Captain Mills, from St. Augustine, we learn that a battle was fought on the 24th ult. on the Locho Hatchee, (Locha Hatchee) in which the Indians were defeated, though with the loss on the part of our troops, of nine killed, and thirty wounded.

General Jesup is among the wounded, having received a severe flesh wound, said to have been in the face.

Nothing is said of the loss of the enemy, though supposed to have been great.—Many cattle, ponies, and hogs, with other property, were taken by our troops.

A friend has furnished the following list of killed and wounded in this action.

Of the artillery—killed—one corporal, company A, 3d artillery; one private; company H, do.

Wounded—one sergeant and one private, (severely) company D, 3d artillery; one private (severely) company C. do.; two privates, (one severely, one slightly,) company H. do.

Of the 2d dragoons—wounded—one sergeant (slightly) company K.

Of the battalion Tennessee Volunteers—five were killed or dangerously wounded, (2 since dead) and 15 slightly wounded.

Total killed—7; (died of wounds, 2,)—9; wounded—30.

Since writing the above we learn from Major McLean, who is a passenger in the Camden, that the prevailing report at Garey's Ferry on the evening of the 2d inst. an express arrived at Garey's, via Fort King, and it was reported there and believed that the express brought the information that runners had come in and informed the commanding officer that Alligator and Sam Jones had quarrelled and had separated, and that Sam Jones with but 30 warriors, had left Alligator.

The runners stated that the Indians would be coming in at Fort Taylor, in large numbers, within three days.

The impression with many is that these accounts are founded in truth, as the Indians are generally scattered without leaders, some in small parties having, very recently, been seen in the vicinity of Volusia.

Major McLean further states that he learned from the commanding officer at Garey's Ferry, that Gen. Jesup on the 26th ult. (subsequent to the action of the 24th,) was at the head of the San Lucia river, on a large fresh trail, with well founded hopes of overtaking the enemy.

We have, subsequent to the receipt of the above information, had placed in our hands the following extracts of letters, which confirm the report of the battle above stated.

ST. AUGUSTINE, February 3.

News Received from Gen. Jesup's Army by Express This Morning.—The substance of a letter received by a gentleman from an officer at Fort Pierce, dated the 29th of January, 1838, says,—"Jesup has had a fight with the Indians. The Tennesseans generally behaved well." The number of the Indians considerably more than has been supposed. The Indians' loss very trifling, as far as has been ascertained; their provisions, cattle and ammunition, ascertained to be plenty. "They never have fought on fair terms; in every fight except Capt. Powell's, they have had the advantage of ground, there they had it in numbers, but came out into open ground. Jesup fought across a creek, and after the action, discovered that his force was sufficient to have surrounded their position, which, from the information I have received, cannot cover more than ten acres of ground.—They had holes morticed in the trees, pickets set up, and palmettoes set up so as to cover them and form blinds, and had cleared away the hammock on the side Jesup attacked them, which exposed his men altogether, without their seeing the enemy."

Another letter from an officer to a gentleman here dated at the same place, 1st Feb., says:

"The southern express of this evening brings important news from the army. Gen. Jesup has had a hard battle with the Indians, he completely routed them. He was severely wounded in the action in the face, but still commands, and is in full pursuit of the enemy, who have fled south. He had 7 killed on the field, and 32 wounded, 2 of whom are since dead. It is reported that Wild Cat is badly wounded. The battle was fought on the La che ha-bee. This war must soon be ended now."

A FEW WORDS TO YOUNG MEN.

It is one of the glories of this highly favored land in which we live, that the door is opened for the humblest and poorest of her sons to become useful and respectable in society. The poor may become rich, and the most ignorant may obtain such an education as will fit them for useful business and consequent respectability. There is not a farmer's son, nor an apprenticed mechanic, but what may, by self-improvement and application, store his mind by useful reading to become both useful and respectable in society. One hour in a day, employed in reading, will, in the course of a few years enable him to stand side by side with one half of his fellow-men who have had the best opportunities of receiving an ordinary, if not a liberal education. How many young men of good natural talents have been neglected by their parents or guardians in regard to their education! They have scarcely learned the rudiments of their mother tongue; but might, by a little application, surmount all these adverse circumstances, and become ornaments to the state or the church. I was led to these remarks, by referring to the circumstances of one of our most eminent men in the west who, when he was thirty years of age, did not know the alphabet. He made his living by hard daily labor. At that period of life he commenced by learning the A. B. C. He employed his evenings in reading papers—then he procured a few books, and in a few years, he had a little library of books. He has been a member of Congress for a number of years, and filled that station with honor and credit, and not long ago he was governor of one of the Western States. Nor has he been unworthy of such a trust, as is frequently the case, but on the contrary, he is eminently qualified for it, and his high standing in the halls of legislation, has never been questioned, having been one of the most eloquent and efficient members.

It is true, that not every one will be able to become eminent, but every one may, by improving his talents, do much toward his own advancement in intellectual improvement. If young men can only be induced to spend their evenings at home in useful reading, no matter what have been their opportunities previously, they may become what they are not now likely to be—intelligent, useful members of society; and whether they continue to be mechanics or farmers or not, they will adorn their station! and add an incalculable amount to their personal comfort and happiness, by possessing sources of enjoyment within themselves.

Germans are Great Writers.—An Augsburgh paper states, that on a moderate calculation, 10,000,000 vols. are annually printed in Germany; and that probably there are now living upwards of 50,000 German authors, who have written one or more books. The value of books annually printed in that country, is 5 or $6,000,000.

FOREIGN.

New York, Feb. 7.

LATER FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The packet ship Sylvie Grace, Captain Wiederholdt, from Havre Jan. 2, and from Torbay, England, Jan. 5, where she put in, (by a very lucky hit, and a lucky passage,) brings our Havre and Galignani (Paris) files of newspapers of the latest dates, with later news from London *via* Calais, and yet later still from Torbay, where the Capt. procured London papers to the evening of Jan'y 3d, with the cotton market for Liverpool of the 1st.

The markets at Havre had undergone but little change. At Liverpool, cotton had declined ¼d. The news appears to have had no influence on the market here.

THE CANADAS IN ENGLAND.

The 93d Highlanders have received orders to embark for Nova Scotia, in a ship of war. The 23d Fusileers, and 71st Light Infantry will proceed, it is said, to the same destination early in the spring. "All officers on leave of absence from regiments at present serving in Canada, have had their leave cancelled, and are ordered to proceed forthwith, via New York, to join their respective corps."

All the regiments in the Canadas are to be strengthened, each with one captain, 1 subaltern, and 100 rank and file, with a proportionate number of non commissioned officers. A number of half-pay officers, of various ranks, have also received orders to proceed immediately to Canada, for the purpose of being attached to the different militia regiments, to assist in improving their discipline, &c. Many are to embark by the next packet.

The Courier (Ministerial) says, "We understand that an additional Major-General will be sent out to Canada, as the civil government will, for some time at least, be entrusted to Sir John Colborne, as well as the command of the forces, and we have heard the name of Sir W. Macbean mentioned as destined to receive this at present very important appointment."

YET LATER.

We see by the London Morning Post of Jan. 3d, that another arrival from N. York had alarmed the British authorities yet more as to the condition of things in Canada. The disposition of our citizens to interfere in the quarrel was putting a new face on the contest. 800 of the Grenadier Guards, and 800 of the Cold Stream received orders to hold themselves ready to embark. Four companies of artillery, have also been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Canada via New York! Two troops of horse artillery are ordered to Ireland, one of which will relieve the Rocket troop stationed there, which will proceed to Canada. In addition to the above troops a brigade of guards, two regiments of cavalry, six regiments of the line, and two battalions of the rifle brigade, are under orders for the same destination. These troops are to be augmented by two regiments of the line from the Mediterranean.

The leading English journals are full of discussions upon the President's Message, the N. E. boundary of Maine, and the affairs of Canada. The Times uses Canada, and what it calls the high tone of the Message upon our Foreign relations, to sound the alarm against the rising power of the U. States, and to attack Lord Palmerston, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, whom it insinuates that the Americans look upon with contempt. We regret to see that the Tories in England are disposed to use both Canada, and the dispute about the Boundary, as mere party topics to oust the Whig Ministry.

Fire.—A destructive fire at Davis's Wharf (London) southern side of the Thames, has consumed large quantities of Turpentine and Grain deposited in warehouses there. The stores contained 5000 barrels alone. The shipping near by in the river was burnt, and the oil and turpentine flowing into the river, burnt on the river, as it floated down. The total loss of property is estimated at 120,000*l.*

From France, there does not seem to be any thing of importance.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JAN. 1.

The demand for Cotton at this morning's market was extremely inanimate, and only a small portion of business was effected, though the rates were more in favor of buyers. 1000 bags is the quantity sold.

The following details relative to the Cotton Trade in the port of Liverpool, for the past year are of much interest, as showing the state of this important branch of commerce:—

"From the commencement of the year to the 21st of July, there was a continued course of declension in prices:—from 10d to 10¼d for fair, and 7d to 8¼d for ordinary, to 5¾d to 6d for fair, and 5d to 4¾d for ordinary.

With a slow and fluctuating improvement we advanced 1d per lb. from the 21st July to the 31st of October. Subsequently, and up to within one week of the close of the year, the imports were extremely light, and the chief part of the demand was supplied out of the stock on hand; the consequence was, that prices advanced week after week until ordinary Bowed reached 7d to 7¾, fair 8¼ to 8¾, and prime 8¾ to 9. The import in the last week having been unusually heavy, prices declined ¼d per lb; and closed the year with ordinary Bowed 6¾ to 7¼d, fair 8 to 8¼d, and prime 8¾ to 8¾. Brazils and every other description followed the course here described of American.

Imports and Exports.—The import into the Kingdom is 1,170,480 bags, against 1,200,286 in 1836, showing a decrease of 24,865 bags. The decrease arises as follows: viz. of Brazil, 31,228 bags; Demerara and West India, 3,284; E. India, 78,892; making 116,814 bags; from which deduct an increase from America of 82,751 bags, and from Egypt of 8,788, and they make as before stated, 24,806 bags decrease. The export is 428,800 bags in 1836, showing an increase of 15,550 bags.

Stocks—The stocks in the ports are 259,840 bags, against 283,800 in 1836—decrease 29,650 bags, viz. in American, of 2,240 bags; Brazil 17,562; Egyptain, 1,307; E. India, 11,763—making 32,686; from which deduct an increase of 2,974 West India and Demerara, showing 29,660.

Worthy of Imitation.—A few days since a young farmer from Pleasant Valley brought a load of wood into the village for sale, and while waiting for a purchaser, a poor woman came up and inquired the price. He told her, and she burst into tears. She said she had endeavored for a long time to find a load small enough to be purchased with the last money she had, but had been unsuccessful—the amount was so small. The generous heart of the young farmer was touched, and he gave the suffering child of poverty his load of wood. He no doubt returned home a happier man than if he had received $10 for his wood. Such acts are sure of reward.—*Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Telegraph.*

The nomination of Mr. Wolfe to be Minister Plenipotentiary to A[ustria] yesterday confirmed by the Senate; also the nomination of Mr. John [illegible] of Philadelphia, to be Secretary of [illegible] gation.—*National Intelligencer.*

Our Correspondent writes that [illegible] lenburg, Member of Congress [illegible] sylvania, has been nominated [illegible] Austria. It may perhaps be [illegible] the country to get such politic[illegible] it—we would not care if they [illegible] to Siberia. Mr. Muhlenburg [illegible] class of men who were born [illegible] *right* to office, and as he could [illegible] ernor of Pennsylvania, the Pr[illegible] of course, bound to see him [illegible] If this case should, however, [illegible] gress to the necessity of adopting [illegible] Resolution against the appoint[illegible] members to office, Mr. Muhl[illegible] have done more good to the nat[illegible] could by a more honorable use [illegible]

Charleston

Fatalities from Fire.—A fe[illegible] Lawrenceville, Montgomery co[illegible] informs us of the death of Lucy [illegible] ry interesting young girl, aged [illegible] years, the daughter of George W[illegible] of that place, which was caused by [illegible] taking fire at a distance from any [illegible] assistance. The deceased was [illegible] instant at the work shop of her fa[illegible] 100 yards distant from the Dwe[illegible] finding her clothes in a blaze, [illegible] ately ran towards the dwelling [illegible] she arrived there, she was co[illegible] veloped with the fire: her mother [illegible] vessel of water and succeeded [illegible] the fire; but it was too late, the [illegible] already been so great as to pro[illegible] the second day thereafter. Our [illegible] ent mentions this little girl as [illegible] for her excellent disposition and [illegible] intellect.

In our town, week before last, [illegible] case occurred in the family of [illegible] His principal house woman had [illegible] the kitchen after her day's work [illegible] and engaged in sewing. She had [illegible] a candle to the wall of the chim[illegible] fork: after working some time, [illegible] sleep, and the candle burning [illegible] fork, fell down upon a broom w[illegible] ed to be at her feet; this was [illegible] which communicated to her [illegible] when she awoke, her garments [illegible] all round her. No one being pr[illegible] raised a cry which brought assi[illegible] an adjoining apartment; but there [illegible] to be no water at hand, the unfor[illegible] ferer broke loose from the ma[illegible] helping her, and ran for a well so[illegible] off. By the time she got there [illegible] burned most horribly, insomuch [illegible] died the second day thereafter. T[illegible] afford warnings to parents who [illegible] children in cotton, for the thous[illegible]

Salisbury W[illegible]

"The injurer," said Lord Bro[illegible] late speech, "always errs. Th[illegible] gin by injuring others,—such is [illegible] sity of human nature,—always [illegible] ting."—The truth of his Lordsh[illegible] tion is daily made manifest in [illegible] community. Some poor creatur[illegible] who belong to, but are almost [illegible] human species, who permit thei[illegible] positions to act so powerfully [illegible] regulated minds, that their very [illegible] come distorted, and when they [illegible] mouths, so bitter are their feelin[illegible] is almost persuaded they are su[illegible] an attack of the cholick. Such [illegible] are as unhappy as they are ma[illegible] void them as you would a pestil[illegible]

Newbern Sp[illegible]

"*The better Currency.*"—We [illegible] from a subscriber in the South, [illegible] fore yesterday, a remittance of $[illegible] bama and Mississippi bank notes, [illegible] ing to exchange them for current [illegible] this city, the most we could get [illegible] was thirty-five dollars and twenty[illegible] a loss of near ten dollars in [illegible] What would Mustapha Rubb-[illegible] Khan have thought of the wisdo[illegible] tience of this greatest of all nati[illegible] that sage heathen lived and writhe[illegible] in this glorious golden age, insta[illegible] enlightened epoch of embargoes, [illegible] and paper wars?—*National Intel[illegible]*

Misery.—We find in the New [illegible] merican, the subjoined statement [illegible] shows the connexion of vice and [illegible] Which is the cause and which the [illegible] pretend not to know; but we are [illegible] it sometimes happens that vice, [illegible] drunkenness, follows upon destit[illegible] neglect—destitution, disgrace and [illegible] we know, are consequent upon dis[illegible]

"The watchmen in Oak near James[illegible] called last evening to arrest a man [illegible] beating his wife. On entering the c[illegible] were startled by stumbling over a pe[illegible] This led to an examination of the p[illegible] the finding a man dead on a bed, his [illegible] drunk, and one child lying by his s[illegible] children nearly frozen to death on the [illegible] man had died during the course of the [illegible] sickness and misery.

"The *living* parties were all taken to [illegible] house, and discharged this morning that [illegible] bury the *dead*."

Another case is thus set forth by [illegible] quirer:

"The coroner held an inquest upon [illegible] a black female child aged four mo[illegible] Holley, whose parents reside at No. 5[illegible] street, in the basement, under the tuit[illegible] Mr. James Kerrigan. It appeared in e[illegible] the child, who was ailing, was under [illegible] of Dr. McCready, a physician attach[illegible] City Dispensary, and was in a fair w[illegible] ting well. On Saturday week the f[illegible] ceived notice from Mr. James Kerr[illegible] of 53 Chatham street, the landlord, t[illegible] room they occupied, and for which [illegible] eighteen shillings per week. Not be[illegible] plied with this, on Monday morning [illegible] turned out of doors, to do the best [illegible] The mother, with the child in her [illegible] one way, in search of another place [illegible] and the father went in a different [illegible] the same purpose, and succeeded in [illegible] room opposite Clinton Market; and [illegible] mother reached there with the infa[illegible] dead in her arms. Dr. McCready [illegible] in his opinion the child's death was [illegible] the exposure to the cold, to which it [illegible] submitted, and the jury returned a v[illegible] the child came to its death from such [illegible] exposure."

It does not appear that any vice [illegible] in this case of utter misery—poverty [illegible] hand and cruelty on the other, are [illegible] causes.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 14, 1838.

The next Presidency.—On this subject we find the following articles in the last Raleigh Register and Wilmington Advertiser. We believe them to indicate, very accurately, the current of public opinion in North Carolina, which has evidently been moving in that direction for a year or two past.—Mr. Clay's course for several years has been such as to efface the recollection of his connection with the administration of Mr. Adams, and his high Tariff opinions, which, more than any thing else, gave a shock to his popularity in this State. The people look upon him as the fast friend of the Union, as the patriot who has repeatedly reconciled conflicting interests when that Union seemed to be endangered by the violence of the struggle, and as the able and uncompromising opponent of Executive usurpation.

It is perhaps too early to move on this subject. But other States have set us the example. Already have Kentucky and Rhode Island nominated Mr. Clay; so have Ohio and Indiana nominated Gen. Harrison, but express their entire willingness to support Mr. Clay if he be selected as *the* Whig Candidate. It may be well therefore for the press in North Carolina to speak, not their own sentiments only, but those of their Whig fellow citizens generally. No one who has had an opportunity of observing the feeling of the people of this State, can doubt, that Mr. Webster and Gen. Harrison are both totally out of the question. They have no hold on the affections of the people here. Mr. Clay is the only one of the candidates who, in our opinion, would unite the support of the whole Whig party. Under this belief, we shall not hesitate to enlist the influence of our press in his favor, if such be the will of those with whom we have heretofore been proud to act.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

It is not our design prematurely to agitate the question of the next Presidency, but we feel impelled by great public considerations to declare now, explicitly, the course we intend to pursue in relation to that matter; and we respectfully ask our Whig brethren throughout the State, especially those having control of Presses, to favor us with a similar expression of their views.

It is now reduced to a certainty, that the Whigs will have, in the selection of their Candidate for the Presidency, to choose between three distinguished citizens, viz: Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and William Henry Harrison. In expressing our determination to support Mr. Clay, we must not be understood as derogating in any degree from the high merits of the other gentlemen named.—Their characters, their services, their actions are before the world, and speak out for them in a voice that cannot be silenced. But, it is undeniable, that at the present juncture, Mr. Clay is the favorite of the South, and, so far as North-Carolina is concerned, is the only one, of the three, who can command her Electoral vote. The current of public opinion is spontaneously setting in his favor, and, in devoting our humble efforts to the promotion of his success, we do not attempt to *lead* public sentiment, but *follow* in its wake.

The Whig party of North-Carolina want a name around which they may rally. To perpetuate the ascendancy which they have acquired, it is necessary to select a leader either identified with their principles, or closely approximating to them. Such a leader is Henry Clay, of Kentucky—a man, whose enthusiastic affection for his country glows in every word he utters, and governs every action; whose interest sees her's alone; and whose ambition can only gratify itself by labouring for her greatness. For his country, he provokes every aspersion, braves every peril, and sacrifices every thing but honor. In short, he is an American in thought, word and deed, and a most firm, zealous and eloquent defender of the glorious Constitution under which we live. But our object is not now to analyze Mr. Clay's virtues, or to recount his services, but simply to apprize our readers of the course which we have chalked out for ourselves.

Some Whigs, we know, are of opinion, that Mr. Van Buren will make a merit of necessity, and decline a re-election; and, in reference to such an event, the question may be asked, whether prudence would not suggest to the Whigs the propriety of delay in fixing upon their Candidate. In answer, we remark that, whether *he* does so or not, the grounds of the contest will not be changed. Should Mr. Van Buren decline, (which, however, we ourselves do not anticipate,) his substitute will be supported on grounds as objectionable as those he occupies. The party which brings him forward is united and cemented by a common principle, and whatever candidate they present, will be, we may rest assured, deeply imbued in all the heresies of the Van Buren school of Politics. Unless they renounce their dangerous and disorganizing tenets, both in theory and practice, the course of honor, of duty, and of safety to the country, is unceasing and "UNCOMPROMISING OPPOSITION."

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

HENRY CLAY.

We cannot doubt, drawing our inferences from the developments of public opinion making in various parts of the Union, that the distinguished individual whose name is at the head of this article, is the one upon whom that opinion will finally concentrate as the Whig candidate for the next Presidency, to the exclusion of all others.—These demonstrations are warm and spontaneous, without any preconcerted plan of a movement to operate upon public sentiment. We say to the exclusion of all others, because those who may be considered as the particular friends and partisans of other prominent Whigs, have evinced an excellent feeling, whilst urging the names of their favorites, which is to sacrifice their own partialities and predilections, and to unite with the more numerous body of their fellow citizens, whenever it is made apparent that the success of the cause depends upon it. According to our way of thinking, no man has a *claim* upon the Presidency, or upon any other office in the land. We care not what amount of service he may have rendered the country, or how much he may have striven to promote its best interests; these are but the dues of patriotism, equally binding upon every one, whatever may be his station. But they may be looked to as evidences of fitness for office, and in this view, those rendered by Henry Clay, show an extraordinary fitness for the office of President. If there is another who has so often stood by the country in her peril, and borne up her honor and her fame, we have yet to learn his history. If there is another who has stood forth like him, as long and as faithfully in defence of the great principles of the Constitution, and as the champion of human rights, we are ignorant of his name. Mr. Clay is emphatically *the* statesman of the age.

At a great meeting at New Orleans, on the 27th ult. of citizens from the Northern, Western, and Southern States, Mr. Clay was nominated, with much enthusiasm, as the Whig Candidate for the Presidency.

Virginia.—The Legislature of Virginia is engaged in maturing a liberal system of Internal Improvements, in which the State is to be a partner to the extent of millions of dollars.

Our next Governor.—It is not one of the least singular of the signs of the times, that the Raleigh Standard, the organ of the Van Buren party in this State, has come out in favor of the re-election of Gov. Dudley.—Whether this be owing to a fear of being badly beaten, or to a policy which looks to the succession three years hence, we have no more means of knowing than our readers. They must be satisfied with a perusal of the words of the oracle, as follows:—

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

We perceive by the last Register that Governor Dudley is before the people for re-election. This circumstance calls for an expression of opinion on our part. We have taken some pains to ascertain the will of the people in this matter, and are satisfied that a very large majority of the Democratic Republican Party are averse to an opposition to Governor Dudley. We have before us the opinions of men of superior intelligence—men of public eminence and private virtue—ardent and unwavering supporters of the present administration—in aid of our own sentiments on this subject.

Should the people revise what we conceive to be their decision, or should a further investigation present a different aspect, we shall speedily apprize our readers of the facts.

This matter will claim further attention; and it may be necessary to present the reasons given by our democratic friends on this occasion.

Let us not be misunderstood. We do not set up our opinion in opposition to that portion of The People with whom we have the honor to be politically associated. We express what we believe to be the OPINIONS and WISHES of THE PEOPLE—of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN PARTY of North Carolina; and stand ready to be corrected by the public voice, if we are in error.

A very interesting article on the early history of North Carolina, from the pen of Gov. Swain, and first published in that valuable work, the American Almanac, will be found on our first and second pages. Those of our readers who cannot make it convenient to possess themselves of the American Almanac, would do well to lay up this paper, which will be found valuable for reference.

It occurred to us, on the perusal of this article, that perhaps Gov. Swain has been devoting some attention, since his retirement from the political arena, to collecting the materials for a History of North Carolina. We know no one to whom the public would more willingly assign that interesting duty, with a greater confidence in the ability, industry, and integrity, which he would bring to the task. Gov. Swain could doubtless command a greater stock of materials for such a work than has heretofore been in the possession of any individual. Martin's History, the best heretofore published, is not brought down to a later period than the commencement of the Revolution, and being prepared at a great distance, (at New Orleans,) the author was necessarily deprived of access to many documents which might have aided him.

We shall rejoice to find that there is any ground for our supposition.

There is one effect of Mr. Calhoun's accession to the administration ranks which almost reconciles us to the loss our party sustains in him; viz: that he has thrown Mr. Benton completely into the shade. Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Wright, and Mr. Buchanan, and even little Mr. Walker, are all now of more consequence than the late redoubtable champion of the Administration. No more do we find the great Globe, and all the little Globes, groaning under the weight of the ponderous columns of heavy matter thrown out by Mr. Benton, and each trying to excel the other in puffing the orator, as *the* great man of the age. The change is one at which good men and honest men, of all parties, have much reason to rejoice.

"The creature's at his dirty work again."—The Globe has been again employed in slandering Mr. Webster in relation to the Commonwealth Bank of Boston, and has again been rebuked by a statement of the facts in the Senate by Mr. Webster himself. It appears that a draft of Mr. Webster's on *David* Webster, accepted by the latter, and of course payable by the acceptor, was lodged in the Bank for collection. The Bank had no interest whatever in the draft. The acceptor, *David* Webster, failed to pay it, and *Daniel* Webster, immediately on being notified of that fact, paid it himself. Mr. Webster states, emphatically, that he never owed the Bank a dollar, nor ever had any pecuniary transactions with it whatever.

We understand that the Globe has also made a most gross attack on Mr. Clay, which the Intelligencer notices with becoming indignation. We have not seen the article in the Globe.

Due Bills and Change.—We did not suppose that the Standard was ignorant of the kind of bills we have referred to, as having been circulated to a great extent in all the region bordering on South Carolina. If we have not heretofore stated that it was the change bills of the S. Carolina Banks, it was because we did not and do not suppose any one so dull as not to know that it was of them we spoke. The law as strongly prohibits the circulation of those small bills as of any issued by persons in N. Carolina; and there was much reason in the plea of Mr. Humphreys, of Greensborough, that our Judges had never noticed the violations of the law in passing those notes, but had at once caused him to be indicted when he issued bills of his own, to which he was almost forced by the impossibility of procuring change with which to pay the operatives in his Cotton Factory. We told the Standard, what every body about here knows, that the law is a dead letter, the circulation of these S. Carolina bills never having been suppressed. The Editor himself admits that he has received them in payment for subscription to the Standard.—And yet, with mock solemnity, he declares that "he has never seen a solitary due bill, issued in violation of the Statute, during the five years he has resided in Wilmington and Raleigh." The Editor surely does not mean to quibble upon the word "issued." It is the *passing* of such bills that is made penal by the law, as well as the *issuing*. The issue by the S. C. Banks may not be in violation of the Statute, but the issue in this State of the same bills is.

The advice of the Standard to the Editor of this paper, to "come out from among" the Federalists, is entirely gratuitous. We have never been among them. But we have seen the time, if we mistake not, when the Editor of the Standard gloried in declaring himself a Federalist;—a genuine Massachusetts Federalist. *We* think, with all his professions of democracy, that the tendency of his politics is still Federal.

CONGRESS.—The Mississippi contested election has been decided, as we anticipated in our last, by declaring none of the claimants entitled, and of course referring the matter back to the people of Mississippi. The vote was 117 to 117, and the claimants, Prentiss and Word, were excluded by the casting vote of the Speaker.

In the Senate, the Sub-Treasury Bill has been under discussion; Mr. Rives having occupied Monday and Tuesday in a speech in favor of his own scheme, and against that of Mr. Wright. The National Intelligencer says of this speech,—

"Mr. Rives, of Virginia, yesterday concluded an argument of eminent ability, research, and eloquence, against the Government Treasury scheme—a scheme which he characterized as the reproduction of the rejected project of last session, with modifications which only increased its deformity, and rendered it more obnoxious and offensive."

Mr. Hubbard of N. H. followed Mr. Rives, and spoke during most of the sitting of Wednesday and Thursday. Mr. Tallmadge of N. Y. then spoke briefly, on the bill, and as to the true causes of the late political change in New York, in reply to the President's Message which ascribed it to the influence and interference of the Banks. Mr. Clay thanked Mr. Tallmadge for these remarks; and Mr. Wright declined the discussion, expressing his design to confine himself to the bill.

Mr. Grundy, in laying before the Senate the instructions of the Legislature of Tennessee, to vote against the bill, declared his belief in the right of instruction, and his determination to vote against the bill, in good faith and verity; and in its progress, he will give such votes as ought to be given by a fair and honorable opponent of the measure. [Very good.]

Mr. Calhoun has presented a bill to cede the Public Lands within the limits of the new States, to those States, on certain conditions.

Mr. Linn has introduced a bill to occupy the Oregon Territory, and to organize a Territorial government within its bounds.

Mr. Muhlenberg of Penn. having been appointed Minister to Austria, has resigned his seat in Congress. On his resignation being read, Mr. Wise rose and said,—

MR. SPEAKER: As I came to the Capitol this morning, I met the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, and, as soon as I saw him, a regret arose in my bosom that he was about to take leave of us here. I have known him, sir, ever since I have been in public life; and permit me to say that he, as a man, by his amiable deportment and many comely virtues, was endeared to all who knew him personally. As a *politician* he was one of the most *faithful;* as chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, he did his duty; and as a member of the committee of investigation of the last session, *he bore all the burdens laid upon him by his party with all due patience.* I regret, sir, that he has escaped the operation of the amendment of the Constitution which I lately had the honor to report, prohibiting the President from appointing members of Congress to office, but I rejoice that Mr. M. has been removed from the scenes of turmoil and contest *here* and *in Pennsylvania, to the haven of rest and reward in another country!*

The Sub-Treasury Bill.—The Madisonian says, that if this bill passes the Senate at all, it cannot be by more than one or two majority, and that in the House, it is generally conceded, even by its friends, that it will be rejected by 15 or 20 majority.

In relation to this bill, Mr. Clay lately said, in the Senate,—

"It is my deliberate opinion that there has been no bill, from the commencement of the Government, of such momentous magnitude, or fraught with such tremendous consequences, as this. Sir, I have no desire to create undue prejudice against this measure, but I declare my full and solemn conviction that all the calamities of war with the most potent Power on earth would be a blessing compared with the consequences of this measure. Sir, I believe it will lead to the consolidation of the Government, or rather the powers of the Government, in its federal authority, and that it will tend to destroy the power and influence of the States themselves. It will place at the feet of the Secretary of the Treasury a power equal to the combined power of the 800 or 900 banks dispersed throughout the Union; and, superadded to this, the whole power of the late Bank of the United States. All this, sir, would be the ultimate result of this measure, if adopted; it will place all this power at the feet of the Secretary of the Treasury, who himself lies at the feet of the President of the United States."

Beaufort Harbor, N. C.—A writer in the Newbern Spectator says that there is a depth of 23 feet of water on the bar at Beaufort, The writer adds,—

"None but those who are acquainted with the seaboard, and have cast an eye upon the beautiful and commanding location of this harbour—its spaciousness—its safety—and its proximity to the ocean, which renders it particularly adapted to Commerce, can duly appreciate its superior claims, and its value, if improved, to the State of North Carolina. It should indeed be viewed as one of the richest treasures our State possesses. And here, where we have it ever before our eyes, when we think of its neglected condition, we cannot but deplore, deeply deplore, that fatal indifference to the public welfare, the want of energy and want of State pride, which have permited so important a spot to lie in obscurity, and suffered every project which has been set on foot for its improvement, to fall to the ground."

Business of New York.—A statement has just been published in New York, which shows an astonishing falling off in the business of that great city. The value of the imports in 1836, at that port, was $118,886,194, whilst those of 1837, amount only to $68,536,700; a difference of $50,349,494. The duties which accrued in 1836 were $17,114,375. In 1837, only $8,480,124. Difference $7,634,181.

James Trotter (V. B.) has been elected a Senator of the U. S. from the State of Mississippi, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Black. He had a majority of five votes over two other candidates.

Spanish Commission.—The commissioners for adjusting the claims of our merchants for indemnity under the convention between the United States and Spain, closed its session of eighteen months this day.—The duties of Mr. Henry (being sole Commissioner) have been arduous, and occupied his unremitted attention to the last day. The propriety of extending the commission to this day is manifest from the face stated to us, that the memorial of the largest claimant was not filed until Saturday last. We are informed that the whole amount awarded, except about eight thousand dollars, goes to merchants and underwriters north of the Potomac.—*Globe.*

The Globe contains Mr. Wright's speech, in favor of the Sub-Treasury bill. It runs through thirteen columns of that paper!—The official has a short notice of the speech and takes occasion to ostracise Mr. Rives, for having "pronounced Mr. Wright's bill a government Bank in disguise." "No man" says the Globe, who reads the speech *with an honest heart*, or a wish to judge justly, can concur in the imputation," *ergo* Mr. Rives has not "an honest heart," and does not "wish to judge justly."

Baltimore Chronicle.

Mr. Webster put some hard questions to Mr. Wright during the discussion of the Sub-Treasury bill. The latter in his remarks had declared that the Sub-Treasury scheme was more popular than any measure ever before the country. Mr. Webster asked him for his proof—was it to be found in the elections which have taken place throughout the Union? "Do you believe, said Mr. W., that the people of New York will support it or sanction its support?" Mr. Wright nodded yes.

"What evidence have you of the fact?" continued Mr. Webster. "Do you derive it from the recent elections in New York,—in the City and the State? Does it come from the popular branch of the State Legislature of New York?—Does it come from those Senators who have been recently elected to the State Legislature? Surely not. From whence then does it come, if not from the city and the country,—the People, and both branches of the State Legislature? Will the Senator from New York tell me? Mr. Webster paused for a reply, but no reply was forthcoming.

The truth is, no scheme was ever presented by the Executive so generally odious to the mass of the people.—*Rich. Whig.*

MR. RIVES'S SUBSTITUTE

Is inserted in the Whig to-day. The system proposed by it, appears, from a cursory examination, not to be materially variant from the Pet Scheme, which has exploded. The two most important points of difference are, that by the Substitute, the number of Depositories is limited to 25—and to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, the selections to be approved by joint resolution of both Houses of Congress.

In other respects, the scheme is essentially the one, which has just convulsed the nation. The Banks are to be under the control of the Secretary, who is authorised to require of them additional security at any time; and they are to be privileged to use the public moneys *ad libitum*.

Of course, we are opposed to the system, and would prefer to it any scheme, short of a Treasury Bank.—*Richmond Whig.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor's Council met in this City last week, to confer with him on the appointment of the Members of the Board of Internal Improvement, who are required by Act of Assembly to be annually chosen. Gov. Dudley nominated the former Board, Messrs. Cad. Jones and W. D. Mosely, and the Council unanimously concurred in their reappointment.

The Governor also brought to the notice of the Council the situation of the Capitol, and the necessity of a further appropriation to complete it, it being ascertained that the sum voted at the Session of 1836-37 will have all been expended by June or July. The Public Officers being unwilling (and properly we think) to assume the responsibility of further advancements without authority of law, the question submitted to the Council was whether an extra Session of the Legislature should be convened to take the subject into consideration, or money be borrowed on individual security to continue the work, (as proposed by the building Committee,) relying on the justice of the Legislature to repay the sum thus borrowed. The Council returned for an answer, that though they did not claim the right, by virtue of their Office, to *advise* the Governor on the subject, they, nevertheless, had no objection to give a voluntary expression of their opinion. Believing a called Session of the Legislature inexpedient and unnecessary, but regarding the best interests of the State as involved in the speedy completion of the work, they concur in the suggestion of the building Committee, as to the propriety of raising funds on the faith of individual pledges.

We regret to express our conviction, that the building will not be in readiness for the accommodation of the next Legislature, even if the desired funds be obtained.

Raleigh Register.

FROM BUFFALO.

A letter to the Editor of the New York American, dated at Buffalo on the 30th ult. states what follows:

"The excitement in this quarter has almost entirely abated. This is owing, in a great measure, I think, to the presence of General Scott, and the prudence and tact which he has displayed throughout the whole business. His chartering the three steamboats (one of which had been engaged to transport the Navy Islanders to the neighborhood of Malden) was a prudent and politic act, as it entirely cut off their means of doing harm. All the militia have been discharged, with the exception of five companies, amounting to 250 men.

"It is doubtful how long the General will remain here. But I presume it will be necessary to keep troops on this frontier for some time to come. Their withdrawal would, I think, be attended by another outbreak."

The Navy Islanders.—The Cleveland Intelligencer of the 1st instant, says "About two hundred of the Patriots from Navy Island arrived in this city last evening and this morning. Several hundred more, we learn, are on the road. They are making for Detroit. Gen. Van Rensselaer is expected here this evening. We are not advised of the ultimate destination of these forces, or their plan of operations.

DIED,

At Pensacola, Florida, at the residence of Thos. M. Blount, Esq. where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Mr. JOHN B. MUSE, of Edenton, North Carolina.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEBRUARY 14.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	65 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 10	Salt,	80 a $1
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 25 a $3 50
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3½
Candles, P. P.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$5 a 7	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

Communications.

Mr. Hale: Justice to myself, and to render a candid explanation to your correspondent Y, compels me to ask your insertion of these remarks. In my former communication, I did not wish to impute to the Commissioners, a disregard for the morals of this community; I have no doubt but they exercise a sound discretion in all things that appertain to the welfare of this town; neither was I ignorant, that the County Court had, at one term, some few years since, granted license to two or three persons contrary to the understanding which has subsisted between them and the Commissioners for 20 years at least. For this act of their's, I am no apologist; I believe it to be radically wrong, and for once, had a tendency to interrupt the harmony and good understanding which has so long subsisted between them. But if Y will bring into view, the different personages who constitute the Court, he cannot fail to perceive that he (or any one else) with a little trouble, might select a sufficient number, who would entirely disregard the wishes of the town, and grant license to all who might apply. That it was the case at the time alluded to, does not admit of a denial. But that a majority of the Court would sanction *such a course*, I very much doubt. Indeed, I think I might safely say, they would spurn such an act. Two wrongs, however, do not make one right; for I have admitted, the Court had done one wrong, and I shall soon show, that the Commissioners did another wrong, by submitting to that. The Legislature had in their wisdom provided a remedy, and given ample power to the Commissioners to redress this grievance; which remedy may be found in the Act of Assembly, entitled, an Act for regulating Ordinaries and Retailers of Spiritous Liquors by small measures in the town of Fayetteville.

By reference to this Act, it may be seen, that the Commissioners had *ample power* to turn *away* "the dagger" from "the victim's heart," and to "give" a *harmless* "direction to the missile which flies on the wings of destruction. The *worse* than widowed heart" would *not* have been "broken,"—"and peace and virtue, which ought to be fostered by the guardians of the public weal, and permitted to mingle harmoniously in *every* circle, would" *not* "have been driven to seek shelter in the retired domicil, and like the hind in the forest, be ever on the alert.

With due deference to the public, I am willing they should read the Act of Assembly alluded to, and then pronounce their verdict, and say, when the Saddle *is* upon the *right* horse. X.

SHAMEFUL!

Young Men who go to Church for no other purpose but to write in the backs of Hymn Books, and Note Books, and on the backs of the Pews, had better stay away, or behave better while at Church, otherwise, they may have the pleasure of "seeing their names in the papers." *No Gentleman will do it.* A WITNESS.

MARRIED,

In Bladen County, on the 1st. inst., by the Rev. Elias Davis, Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, to Miss CAROLINE F. SHIPMAN, daughter of Daniel Shipman, Esq.

In the vicinity of Salisbury, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Davis, JOHN B. LORD, Esq., of Columbia, S. C., to Miss ANN FERRAND, daughter of the late Dr. Stephen Ferrand.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb. 12, Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with Boat Post Boy, and Only Son in tow, with full load, Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Salt, &c. for Hall & Johnson, T. S. Lutterloh, Hart & Fuller, H. P. Pock, A. Kimball, M. R. Willkings, Jas. Baker, D. Carver, J. Martine, C. F. Mallett, I. Blake, Mrs. E. Smith, Stark & Pearce, J. H. Hooke & Son, M. A. Loary, C. A. McMillan, Curtis & Myrover, P. Pearce, H. W. Ayer, Geo. McNeill, Mrs. S. L. Smith, Joseph Baker, Gardner & McKethan, Jno. Waddill, Yarbrough & Ray, of this place, and for J. & A. Hague, Thomas & Lee, Prof. Phillips, Cress & Boger, G. S. McLean, R. A. King, Thomas & Saunders, W. Boylan, Cave & Holland, and H. A. London, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Feb. 7th, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton, Flour, Seed, &c. for Johnson & Martin, H. L. Myrover, J. G. Cook, G. B. Atkins, Curtis & Myrover, B Rose, and C. T. Haigh, of this place.

Also, on the 12th, Henrietta Steam Boat Company's boat Nelson, with Cotton, Rags, &c. for T. S. Lutterloh, Sandford & Co. H. L. Myrover, Hall & Johnson, and C. T. Haigh, of this place.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838. 80-f.

Bulwer's Leila, &c.

JUST received, Bulwer's last Novel, Leila; also, a new supply of the Young Lady's Friend; Penny Magazine for 1836; History of the late War; New Piano Music; large and superior Drawing Papers; and a variety of School Books.

E. J. HALE.

February 14.

Note lost or mislaid.

THE subscriber has lost or mislaid a note made by Hector McKay, in favor of Moses Cox, and endorsed by Cox and the subscriber, negotiable and payable at the Bank of Cape Fear in this town, for $118, dated 26th April 1837. All persons are forewarned from trading for said note, and the maker from paying it to any person but myself. LEWIS JONES, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1838. 80-3w

Notice.

I WISH to employ a young man of steady habits to attend to a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. H. PATTERSON.

Parnassus, S. C. Feb'y 9, 1838. 80tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

—*Also*—

A Good Work HORSE.

Call at my Lot and see them.

C. J. O.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY in April last, a negro man named JACOB, belonging to the estate of Alex'r McAlister, dec'd. He is about 42 or 43 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, light complexion, his right foot turns out considerably in walking. The above reward will be paid on his apprehension and delivery to me, or in any Jail so that I get him again.

ALEX'R McALISTER, Guardian.

Cumberland County, near Fayetteville, 80-3w.

February 7, 1838.

For Sale.

THE Subscribers will offer for sale, at Public Auction, on Tuesday in March Court week, that well known and commodious HOUSE and LOT on the South west corner of the street, near the Court House, in the town of Wadesborough, with all the necessary Buildings belonging to said establishment. With a large and convenient Store House, embracing about 1½ acres in front, being the property of Hugh E. Hern, deceased.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES & JOEL HERN, Adm'rs.

February 7, 1838. 80-4w.

ACT of a Letter to the Editors, dated ...rge County, N. C. February 1, 1838. ...her think I am the oldest Subscriber to the ...Register, in the State, having been on your ...early forty years. * * * * I have some good ... tell you from this (would be) county of ..., containing a little upwards of 400 square ... We have three Cotton Factories, now run... 30 spindles in each. It is not more than ...rs since the first stick of timber was cut ...First Factory on Haw River, at the High ...The second is on Cain Creek, owned, as ...he Falls is, by a Company. The third is ...Allemance, owned by HOLT & CARRIGAN, ...s 230 pounds of Cotton Yarn per day. It ...light you to see loads of Cotton coming ...m from Deep River to the Allemance Fac... No doubt, some of our Thread has reached ...—I know it has the Mountains. I cannot ...the High Falls, but the Proprietors of the ...ce and Cain Creek Factories are all CLAY ... have, about here, in our fire-side talks, ...We HENRY CLAY for next President. ...rubbing up our flint and steel for another

...ry handsome Bridge, supported by Stone ...has been built across the "Big Stinking ..." just below the junction of the two Quar..., on the Roads leading from Greensbo... ...and High Rock to Pittsborough. We have ...00 square miles, in Upper Orange, more ...Grist Mills—the most of them Flour Mills. ...our Rail Road reaches Raleigh, you will ...see us. We have the best Wheat land in ...pper country."—*Raleigh Register.*

...on Factories in Orange.—We have ...leasure in stating that there are now ...otton Factories in successful operation ...ounty—one at the High Falls of Haw ...owned by Messrs. McCuistin, Tro... ...Co.; one on Alamance, owned by ... Holt & Carrigan; and the other by ...e Creek Manufacturing Company;—...hich seem to promise a liberal return ... enterprising owners for the capital ...re invested in them. Each of these ...blishments are about equal in size, and ...culated to hold about 2000 spindles. ...are now running something more than ...indles in each: and from the known ...erence and industry of their owners, ...s little doubt that the whole area of ...buildings will soon be filled with ma..., and the full complement of spin... ...t into operation. We have had op...ities of examining the yarn produced ...of these establishments, and hesitate ...ay that it is fully equal to that from ...the Northern factories. We under...hat the Cane Creek Company intend, ...Spring, to introduce looms into their ..., and thereby be enabled to convert ...arns into cloth. We presume the o...lso contemplate doing the same thing. *Hillsborough Recorder.*

...nufactures in Massachusetts.—From ...stical table published by the Secre... ...State, it appears that the value of ...nufactures and products for the year ... April 1st, 1837, amounted to $91,...5, the number of hands employed ...2, and the whole capital invested ...51,645.

...paper manufacture is valued at $1,...50; Leather, $3,254,416; Oil, (re...hale and other,) $2,030,521; Spirits, ...789. Straw bonnets and palm leaf ...1,620,730; Cotton prints, $4,183,...othing, $2,018,316; Fishery, $7,...0; Woollen goods, $10,399,809; ... goods, $13,056,659; Boots and ... $14,642,520.

...ination of Henry Clay by Rhode Is...—At a meeting of the members of the ...Island General Assembly, held for ...rpose of taking into consideration the ...ency of nominating a candidate for ...sidency, the following, among other ...ions, was unanimously adopted:

...ed, That while we cordially approve of a ...l Convention, and announce our determina...t cheerfully to abide by its decision, we ... proper and expedient for the Whigs, in ...t quarters of the Union, to declare their ...ents;—and therefore we present as a suita...ndidate for PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED ..., HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY; the tried ...sistent patriot; the enlightened statesman; ...equalled orator; whose fame is the property ... American people, and whose principles ...be their guide.

MR. CLAY IN VIRGINIA.

...e "FREDERICKSBURG ARENA," in an ...on the Politics of Virginia, says:—"A ...ajority of the opposition party in Vir...have set their hopes upon Mr. Clay; ...day is adding to the ranks of his friends, ...creasing the conviction that he, of all ...robable candidates, is best qualified to ...n the abuses which exist in the admini...on of public affairs, and to bring the ...rnment back to its original purity and ...y."

...change on England and France have ... one per cent. Sales on London at ... 108½.—*N. York Express.*

...e tide of gold and silver is now turned ... Great Britain to our own shores, as is ...from the fact, that from London, in the ... ending 25th December, 2250 ounces ...ld coin, and 8600 silver coin, were ...ed to New York, which is a pretty ... sum for one week, when that week ...apparently but the beginning of the ...ess. We see that 140 ounces of gold ...was also shipped to the British West ...s. A good deal of this coin, that comes ...w York, is on its way to Canada. The ...ased expenses of the British armament ... will make such exportations quite fre...—*N. Y. Express.*

From the Boston Courier.

...y of an Intercepted Letter from a de... Sub-Treasurer to the Secretary of the ...sury:

BOSTON, —— 183

...r Sir: Your letter, calling on me to pay over ...blic funds, amounting to $100,000, deposited ... "iron chest" for safe keeping, is received. ...ly, I would observe, that from recent ex...ents on iron chests, I became convinced that ...ters, exceeding $1,000, in such articles, were ...e. In accordance with the principles of the ...Treasury law, I have therefore deemed it ex...nt to invest the surplus, say $99,000, in India ...er stocks, at $150 per share. The shares stand ... name of the Secretary of the Treasury, and ...nsferable at his order. If you wish to re... the cash, I will offer them for sale; but I am ...ful whether a purchaser can be found, as the ...is rather *dull* just at present.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

...Rule without an Exception.—Somebody has ...that there is no general rule without some ex...on, but he avers that there is one rule which ...ver knew subject to an exception, and that is ...never knew a *respectable* person that did not ...e with decency in a place of public worship. ...y ditto to this. The rule has no exceptions.

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any Jail in the State. Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 36 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen county, January 1, 1838. 75-tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

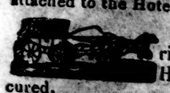
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

500 PACKAGES
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock, which comprise a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Caps and Shoes,
Drugs and Medicines, Crockery, &c.

Which we offer at low prices for Cash, Produce or undoubted Paper, *at wholesale.*

December 7, 1837 NOTT & STARR.
70-3m.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition. the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.
350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

August 18. T. J JORDAN.
2tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 71f

$100 REWARD,

FOR **ALFRED**, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, and **HARRY**, the property of Maj Gideon Seawell.

The above Slaves escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying them to their owners, in Marengo County, Alabama. I will pay the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for both the above named Slaves or Fifty Dollars for either, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that they may be gotten by their proper owners or by the Subscriber It is believed that they will make their way back if not taken, to their former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina, Nov. 23. 70tf.

A TEACHER Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Ravenscroft Academy are anxious to employ a first rate Classical Teacher, to take charge of that Institution, situated in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. No one need apply who can not come highly recommended; and for such an one, it is believed the situation will be found highly desirable. The services will commence on the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board

RO. STRANGE, Pres't.

Nov. 25, 1837 69tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

November 7, 1837 E. J. HALE.

Kelvin Boarding School,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution closed its second session of the present year on the 15th inst.

The first session of the next year will commence on the 1st Monday in February, and end on the 15th July, including the short summer vacation. The second session will commence on the 16th July and close on the 15th December.

The School will be under the same superintendance and instruction as heretofore

It has been determined to receive no *day Scholars* hereafter into this School.—This determination is the result of experience and in accordance with the opinion of many judicious friends. The number of pupils will be limited; it is therefore important that applications for admission be made at as early a day as possible

Terms: Board and Tuition, $80 per session, payable in advance. Music, Drawing, and Painting, by competent instructers, at the usual rates.

Books and Stationary furnished, for the convenience of pupils, at moderate prices.

W. H. HARDIN.

Near Pittsborough, Dec 27. 75-tf

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, just received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56 tf

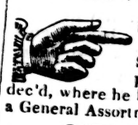
Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

100 BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES, (a superior article

16 hhds. MOLASSES,

Jan 2. THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

REMOVAL,
AND
NEW GOODS.



THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other artisles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds of Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

SHOE & LEATHER STORE,

MARKET SQUARE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Large STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Comprising a very general assortment.—Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding ditto, Shoe Thread, Varnish, &c &c. All of which will be sold low for Cash.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES manufactured from the best materials.

PELEG PEARCE.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished

O G PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N C., Oct. 25, 1837 65tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound

C. P MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

CHEESE.

JUST received by Steam Boat Henrietta, 25 casks prime CHEESE.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 8, 1838. 75tf

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 17th inst., as a runaway, a man who calls his name GEORGE, and says he belongs to Thomas Rose, of Union District, South Carolina. Said negro is about [illegible] active, 23 or 24 years old, [illegible] Jail and requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

N. B. This negro says he belongs to Thomas Rose, of Pickens County, S. C.

FRED'K MOORE, Sheriff.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16, 1837. 72tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established in Wilmington for the purpose of the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him forwarded with the utmost dispatch and punctuality particularity observed.—Particular attention paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Jas. Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn.

Molasses, Cheese,

JUST RECEIVED,

10 Bbls Prime N O. MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE,
10 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 bbls No. 3 MACKEREL,

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 26

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for which possession given on the 1st of October.

C. P. MALLETT.

July 26, 1837.

TO RENT.

THE choice of Pews No. 5 and 20 in the Episcopal Church. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 8. 1838 75tf

NEW BOOKS.

ERNEST MALTRAVERS, Bulwer; The Token for 1838, the Pickwick Papers, 4th vol; The Life of Nicks; Miss Leslie's Pencil Sketches, Modern Society and Modern Accomplishments by Miss Sinclair, daughter of Sir John Sinclair; Penny Magazine; Fielding, by the author of Jacob Faithful; Jemaine; The Wife at Home; Young Lady's Friend; Young Wife's Book; Grund's American Almanac for 1838; Combe on the Constitution of Man; Todd's Sabbath School Teacher; Story's American Constitutions, containing the Constitution of North Carolina; &c. &c.

Received by

E. J. HALE.

December 12, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Mathew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of A. & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL [illegible]

Fayetteville, January 27.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN.

June 1, 1837.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be for rent one year. Possession given on the 1st of next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD.

July 22, 1837

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', The most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, by which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the United States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Clocks of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARSH.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if they any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the above stones *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway negro man, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Mary, who is supposed to belong to Spencer Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE Sheriff.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the Subscribers are requested to settle the same with Robert W. Steel, at an early day, or the claims will be proceed in the hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. McNEILL.
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON.
EDM'D BLAKE.

Sept. 1837.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Barlow's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES and Razors, various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy Books.

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE undersigned, having taken the entire Stock of Goods belonging to the late firm of Leete & Cook, will continue the business at the old stand, on the North East corner of the Public Square in the town of Wadesborough, Inform their friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

Their TABLE will be supplied with the best the Market and surrounding country affords.

Their BAR with the choicest Wines and Liquors, Foreign and Domestic.

Their STABLES spacious, and bountifully supplied with Grain and Provender of all kinds, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledge themselves that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may call on them

☞ The Cheraw and Salisbury Line of Stages arrive and depart every day from the above Hotel, except Sunday.

STURDEVANT & MURPHEY.

December, 1837. 73 3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash*, or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs Bar Lead,
1000 lbs Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE;*—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 9, 1838. 75tf

OUTLAWRY.

To all whom it may concern—Greeting:

WHEREAS, it hath been represented unto us, that JIM, a Slave, the property of John Murphy, Sen, hath absconded from his owner, and is at this time lying out, committing injuries of various kinds to the inhabitants of this County:

Now, by virtue of the power vested in us by the act of the General Assembly of this State, and at the request of the owner of said Slave, We do hereby command and require the said Slave forthwith to surrender himself, or return to his said master. And we do also hereby command the High Sheriff of Cumberland county, to take such power with him as he shall think fit and necessary for going in pursuit of and apprehending said Slave; and if the said Slave does not surrender himself within *twenty days* from this date, it shall be lawful for any person or persons to kill and destroy said Slave.

Given under our hands and seals, this 8th day of January, A D 1838.

THO. N. CAMERON, *J P* [*Seal.*]
JOSEPH AREY, *J. P.* [*Seal.*]

I will give a reward of $25 for the apprehension, dead or alive, of the above Negro.

JOHN MURPHY.

Notice.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec'r Term, 1837, I will expose to Public Sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of March next, the following pieces or lots of

LAND,

Or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due, and all incidental expenses, viz.

TAX

1 Lot improved, North street, by Jno. Douglass, $1 50
1 do do. Lower Fayetteville, by Rebecca Howell, 1 25
1 do do do Estate Jno. Parker tax of '35 and '36, 3 78

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838. 76ts.

SELLING OFF
AT PRIME COST.

THE undersigned, some time since gave notice that he would sell the remainder of his stock of GOODS at cost and charges. He now gives further notice, that he will sell his stock at prime cost, for cash; and a very small advance on their New York cost, on time, to good men.

December 26, 1837.

WM. S. LATTA.

P. S. Those indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not comply with this request, may by the 1st of February next, expect to be called on by the officers of the law.

73 3m WM. S. LATTA.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombozine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6 4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods

April 3, 1837 35tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1837.

Henry W. Stricklin & Co. vs Robert C. Hattaway. } *Original Attachment,* Levied on several tracts of Land and one Wagon.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Robert C Hattaway, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks successively, for the defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our Superior Court of Law, to be held for Anson County, at the Court House, in Wadesborough, on the 3d Monday of March next, to replevy, plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied upon condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John A. McRae, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of September, A. D., 1837. 77) JNO. A. McRAE, C. S. C.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and 3d of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the Germans; Pictures of [illegible]; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pictorial [illegible]; Family Prayers, &c.

December 26, E. J. HALE.